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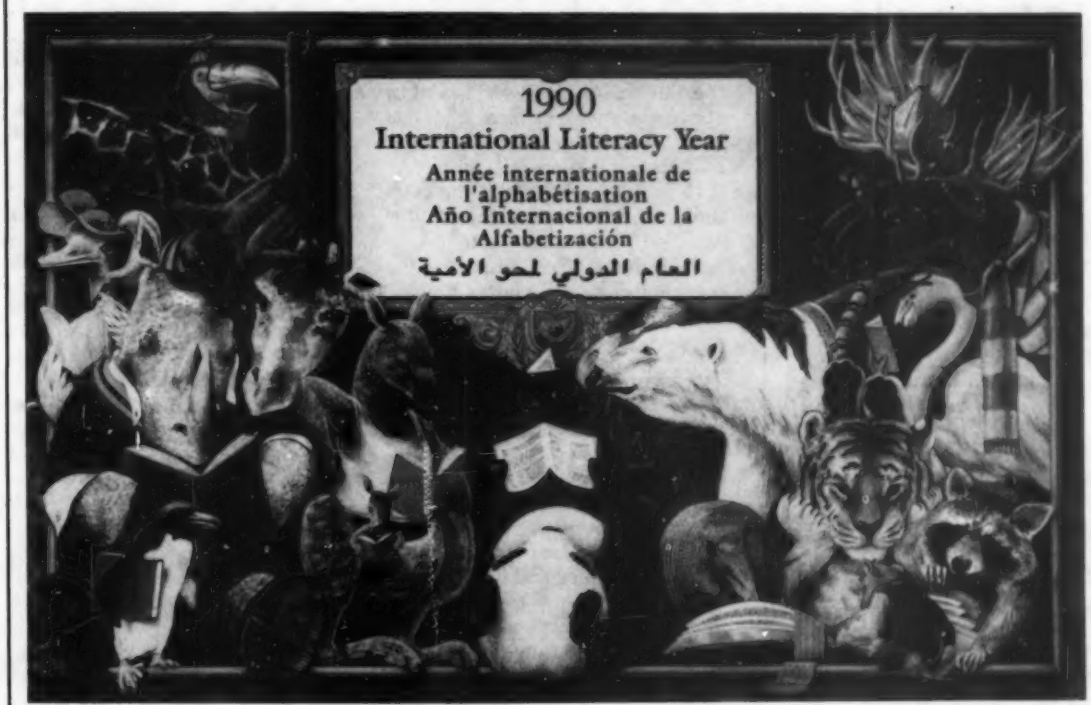

How the Library of Congress became an international institution

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Commemorative poster by Australian author and illustrator Graeme Base, commissioned for "1990–International Literacy Year" by the American Library Association. The Library of Congress will mark International Literacy Year through events sponsored by the Center for the Book, the Children's Literature Center, and other Library offices. Available from ALA for $6 (call 1-800-545-2433), and from the Library of Congress Madison Sales Shop.

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Alice Taylor, Acting Editor

Thomas L. Friedman to Lecture at Library On January 23

Thomas L. Friedman, whose book *From Beirut to Jerusalem* won the 1989 National Book Award, will present a lecture on Tuesday, January 23, at 6 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. Mr. Friedman's lecture will take place during National Book Week, a week-long celebration of books and reading which will be sponsored each January by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the National Book Foundation.

"We are delighted to have Thomas Friedman inaugurate this new lecture series," said John Y. Cole, the center's director. "A lecture at the Library of Congress by a winner of the National Book Award is a most appropriate way to mark National Book Week and celebrate the values of a literate and creative society."

Thomas L. Friedman is the chief diplomatic correspondent of *The New York Times* and a two-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from the Middle East.

Ireland Establishes New Talking Book Service

Ireland's National Council for the Blind established the first fully-national talking book service for the country's 11,000 blind and visually impaired citizens in 1989, creating new exchange opportunities between the council and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) at the Library of Congress.

The new service received its official kickoff at the Library Services for Visually Impaired People Seminar held in Dublin in October 1989. Noel Treacy, Minister of State in the Department of Health, launched the service and praised the initiative of the council.

According to Des Kenny, chief executive of the council, "the special talking book tapes and cassette players have been in use since March." The council purchased 100 machines and, through an agreement with Irish Actors Equity, Irish performers have been recording books of Irish interest.

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of NLS/BPH, was one of three visiting experts who addressed the October seminar. In pointing out American interest in access to the Irish-produced audio books, he said that "recent census figures indicate that there are more than 41,000,000 residents of the U.S. who claim Irish ancestry . . . they range from just-arrived immigrants to those who have lived in the country for many years. My estimate is that some 400,000 of these . . . are blind, visually or otherwise physically handicapped and thus unable to read standard print. All read English. Many long for the accents heard in their youth. Many long for accents imagined when reflecting upon their heritage."

Mr. Cylke said that in return for the use of Irish-produced audio books NLS/BPH will provide the National Council for the Blind with international interlibrary loan access to the NLS/BPH collection, offer gift copies of commercial cassette books received on deposit by the U.S. Copyright Office in the Library of Congress, and authorize the purchase of especially designed American sound reproduction equipment. In addition, technical specifications and standards, as well as copies of all bibliographic materials, will be provided.

During fiscal year 1989 the National Council for the Blind of Ireland received from NLS/BPH: 319 audio cassette books on international interlibrary loan; 38 braille books on loan; 174 commercial audio cassette "copyright" books as gifts; gifts of all Library of Congress standards, specifications, and bibliographic

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The International Role of the Library of Congress: A Brief History

by John Y. Cole

Today the Library of Congress is an international institution. The scope of its collections and services is universal, and not limited by subject, format, or national boundary. It collects research materials in more than 450 languages, and two thirds of the books it acquires each year are in languages other than English. The Library's collections of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, music, maps, newspapers, microforms, motion pictures, photographs, graphic arts, and other materials number over 90 million items; and they include the largest Chinese, Japanese, and Russian collections outside of these countries and the largest Luso-Hispanic collection outside of Latin America. The collections of the Library of Congress are widely available, as are the bibliographic, research, and interpretive services that they support. Thus the Library of Congress is a unique reservoir of knowledge and information for understanding the entire world.

Why did this happen? How did a library established by the American national legislature for its own use become an international library, universal in scope and service? These are the questions addressed in this brief historical view.

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging dramatically expanded the Library's overseas operations. In this 1966 photograph, Jerry R. James, field director in charge of acquisitions in East Africa, travels by gharry to visit government offices in Asmara, Ethiopia.

Concepts

The Library of Congress is a world library today because Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), its principal founder, believed that a democratic legislature needed information and ideas in all subjects and from all parts of the world in order to do its job.

Established by the American Congress in 1800 in the new capital city of Washington, the Library of Congress initially contained historical and legal works that legislators thought were useful. While he was president of the United States from 1801 to 1809, Thomas Jefferson took a keen interest in the Library and its collection. In 1814 the British invaded Washington and destroyed the Capitol building, including the Library of Congress. Jefferson, by then retired to Monticello, offered to sell his personal library of over 6,000 volumes to the Congress to "recommence" its library. The purchase was approved in 1815, doubling the size of the Library of Congress and permanently expanding the scope of its collections.

Jefferson's library reflected his wide-ranging interests in subjects such as architecture, science, geography, and literature. It also included volumes in French, German, Latin, and Greek. Anticipating the argument that his collection might be too comprehensive for use by the legislature, Jefferson explained that there was "no subject to which a member of Congress might not have occasion to refer." The Jeffersonian concept of universality, the belief that all subjects are important to the library of the American legislature, is the philosophy and the rationale behind the comprehensive collecting policies of today's Library of Congress.

The individual responsible for transforming the Library of Congress into an institution of national significance was Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who served as Librarian of Congress from 1865 until 1897. Spofford permanently linked the Library's legislative and national functions and his notion of the Library of Congress as both the

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History *(Cont. from p. 15)*

legislative library for the American Congress and the national library for the American people has been wholeheartedly accepted by his successors. Spofford centralized all U.S. copyright deposits and registration activities at the Library of Congress in 1870. The new building was authorized in 1886 and completed in 1897.

Ainsworth Spofford's view of the proper function of a national library followed the European model, particularly that of the British Museum, that a national library was a comprehensive accumulation of "the intellectual product of the country in every field of science and literature." The Congress needed such a collection because, as Spofford paraphrased Jefferson, "there is almost no work, within the vast range of literature and science, which may not at some time prove useful to the legislature of a great nation." It was imperative, he felt, that such a great national collection be shared with all citizens, for the United States was "a Republic which rests upon the popular intelligence."

The collections of the Library were of paramount importance to Jefferson and Spofford. Moreover, the functions and services of the Library of Congress, national and international, have derived from the collections that these two men acquired and inspired.

Spofford's successor as Librarian of Congress was John Russell Young, a journalist, former diplomat, and skilled administrator who worked hard "to build the library into the future, to make it a true library of research." Young shared Spofford's view that a national library was an accumulation of a nation's literature. Young, however, also had an international outlook, and during his brief 18-month tenure the Library of Congress began systematically acquiring research materials from and about other countries, materials that illustrated, according to Young, "the history of those various nationalities now coming to our shores to blend into our national life."

Herbert Putnam, who became Librarian of Congress in 1899 after Young's untimely death, extended Spofford's philosophy even further. To Herbert Putnam the national library was much more than a comprehensive national collection housed in Washington. It was "a collection universal in scope which has a duty to the country as a whole." Moreover, Putnam defined that duty as service to scholarship, both directly and through other libraries.

The first experienced librarian to become Librarian of Congress, Putnam felt that a national library should "reach out" from Washington by serving other libraries, and under his decisive leadership in the first decade of the century the Library of Congress began direct service to libraries. Through the sale and distribution of printed catalog cards, the development of classification schedules and union catalogs, interlibrary loan, and other innovations, he "nationalized" the Library's collections and services and established the patterns of service that exist today.

Under Herbert Putnam, the Library of Congress began the formidable task of organizing recorded knowledge for public service. The development of the Library of Congress classification scheme and the distribution of bibliographic information in a standardized format, the 3" x 5" catalog card, were fundamental changes that affected librarianship and scholarship in the United States and abroad. The sharing of the Library's "bibliographic apparatus," as Putnam phrased it, propelled the Library of Congress into a position of world leadership.

Putnam also added significantly to the Library's foreign language and research collections about other cultures. However, it was poet and writer Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress from 1939 to 1944, who first articulated the Jeffersonian rationale as it applied to foreign materials, asserting that the Library should acquire the "written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States."

Archibald MacLeish was a wartime Librarian and there is a sense of urgency in his statements about the role of libraries and librarians in preserving democratic culture. Librarians, for example, "must themselves become active and not passive agents of the democratic process." In 1941, as war approached, MacLeish and his colleagues recognized that the Library's collections were a national treasure which needed protecting, and items considered irreplaceable were removed from Washington for most of the war. World War II's most important effect on the Library, however, was as a stimulus for the development of its collections about other countries and cultures. MacLeish's successor as Librarian, Luther H. Evans, succinctly described the new era in December 1945, six months after he had taken office: ". . . no spot on the earth's surface is any longer alien to the interest of the American people. No particle of knowledge should remain unavailable to them."

For Evans, "the interest of the American people" meant the interest of the Library of Congress, and he soon made plans for revitalizing and augmenting the Library's foreign acquisitions program and for engaging the Library in cooperative international activities. Evans was not successful in expanding the Library as he wished, but before he resigned in 1953 to become director general of Unesco, he had shaped the basic direction of the Library's future international role. For him the Library of Congress, "a universal library with a national duty," was also "an international servant of enlightenment."

Facing A New World

The major lesson of World War II, according to Luther Evans, was that "however large our collections may now be, they are pitifully and tragically small in comparison with the demands of the nation." He described the need for larger collections of research materials about foreign countries in practical, patriotic terms, noting that during the war, while weather data on the Himalayas from the Library's collections helped the Air Force, "the want of early issues of the *Voelkische Beobachter* prevented the first auguries of Naziism." Moreover if the Library of Congress or any other American library had held detailed maps of certain European cities, the destruction of several "intellectual monuments" could have been prevented.

The Library of Congress Mission in Europe, organized by Evans and his Library of Congress colleague Verner W. Clapp in 1945, took on the task of acquiring European publications for the Library and for other American libraries. Automatic purchase agreements (blanket orders) with foreign dealers around the world were started, and priced exchange agreements for the international exchange of official publications were initiated.

Evans strengthened area studies within the Library. He established the European Affairs Division in 1948, and organized new European, British, Orientalia, and Hispanic sections in the Exchange and Gift Division. In spite of budget limitations, he added a Korean specialist to the staff of the Orientalia Division. He also supported several unique gatherings of scholars and librarians, including the First Assembly of Librarians of the Americas in 1947, the first conference of Mexican and North American historians in 1949, the first international colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies in 1950, and a Near Eastern colloquium in 1950. New publications started by Evans included accessions lists from Russia, Eastern Europe, and Southern Asia.

Evans' international outlook intensified during his eight years in office.

Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress 1945–1953, committed the Library to international activities and cultural cooperation. (Drawing by Lila Oliver Asher, dated February 15, 1949.)

In 1945 he was a United States delegate to the London conference that established Unesco as an important part of the fledgling United Nations structure. He continued his close involvement with Unesco in spite of criticism from several Congressmen in the early 1950s who complained that Evans was devoting more time to Unesco matters than he was to the Library of Congress. In fact, Evans believed that the program and purposes of Unesco and the Library paralleled each other, and indeed he brought the organizations together in several activities, particularly the development of the Universal Copyright Convention and promoting procedures of bibliographic control.

Through the leadership of Luther Evans, the Library of Congress became committed to international library and cultural cooperation. Evans and his associates, particularly Chief Assistant Librarian Verner Clapp, believed the Library could contribute to international affairs through deed and by example. The Library organized a reference library in San Francisco in 1945 to assist the participants in the meeting that established the United Nations. And in 1947, a Library of Congress Mission to Japan, headed by Clapp, provided advice for the establishment of the National Diet Library. Luther Evans also strongly believed that original source materials belonged in the countries of their creation, a belief he supported through action several times in his administration.

Sharing Information And Ideas

Evans' successor as Librarian of Congress was L. Quincy Mumford, who was director of the Cleveland Public Library when he was nominated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eventually, Mumford guided the Library through its greatest period of national and international expansion, but not until after he had restored good relations and mutual confidence between the Congress and its library.

In the 1960s the Library of Congress benefited from increased Federal funding for education, libraries,

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John Y. Cole (left), director of the Library's Center for the Book, talks with Vernon Walters (right), U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, and William Pattis, chairman of the U.S. Book and Library Advisory Committee, at the Library's exhibit stand at the 1989 Frankfurt Book Fair. This was the third year the Library has participated in the Frankfurt Fair.

History *(Cont. from p. 17)*
and research. Most dramatic was the growth of the foreign acquisitions program, an expansion based on Evans' achievements a decade earlier. In 1958 the Library was authorized by Congress to acquire books by using U.S.-owned foreign currency under the terms of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). The first appropriation for this purpose was made in 1961, enabling the Library to establish acquisitions centers in New Delhi and Cairo to purchase publications and distribute them to research libraries throughout the United States. This was only the first step, however.

In 1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson approved the Higher Education Act of 1965. Title II C of the new law had great significance for the Library of Congress and for academic and research libraries because it authorized the Office of Education to transfer funds to the Library of Congress for the ambitious purposes of acquiring, insofar as possible, all library materials currently published throughout the world of value to scholarship and providing cataloging information for these materials promptly after they had been received. This law came closer than any other legislation affecting the Library of Congress to making Jefferson's concept of comprehensiveness and universality part of the Library's official mandate. The new effort was christened the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC). The first NPAC office was opened in London in 1966. By 1971, the Library of Congress had 13 overseas offices.

By 1970, the development of international bibliographical standards was recognized as an important concern. The general problem had been addressed in the Unesco conferences of 1946 and 1949 in which Luther Evans and his colleagues participated, but by 1970 the age of automation had arrived, and computers were assisting in library cataloging and creating new opportunities for sharing information. The crucial development had taken place at the Library of Congress in the mid-1960s: the creation of the Library of Congress MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) format for communicating bibliographic data in machine-readable form. This new capability for converting, maintaining, and distributing bibliographic information soon became the standard format for sharing data about books and other research materials. The possibility of worldwide application was immediately recognized, and the MARC format structure became an official national standard in 1971 and an international standard in 1973.

Today the Library of Congress, the world's major producer of bibliographic data, also plays an important role in shaping the international standards that make the worldwide sharing of information possible. Much of the work is done through the Library's participation in the work of international organizations, particularly the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). In fact, it is primarily through IFLA that the Library of Congress shares information and exercises leadership in many areas of world librarianship, including cataloging, classification, serial publications, document exchange, preservation and conservation, children's literature, library services to the blind, and map librarianship.

There are many other ways in which today's Library of Congress operates as an international institution; copyright for example, is of fundamental importance. The Library of Congress, through its Copyright Office, administers the U.S. copyright law. The role of the Copyright Office in international activities is worldwide in scope, encompassing the development and

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Report of the 55th Council and General Conference of The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Paris, France, August 1989

"The Role of Libraries and Information in the Economy: The Past, the Present, and the Future" was the theme of the 55th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) held in August 1989. Sites for conference meetings, exhibits, and festivities included the Palais du Congres, the Bibliothèque nationale, and the new pyramid of the Louvre Museum. Conference participants also had the opportunity to observe the bicentenary celebrations for the French Revolution being commemorated in Paris.

The following reports were submitted by Library of Congress staff members who attended. The reports were edited by Karen Wood and Bruce Tapper.

Orientation to IFLA

In response to requests from members and conference attendees, a session on general orientation to IFLA entitled "Introducing IFLA and Its Core Programmes," was presented early in the conference week. The orientation consisted of presentations on IFLA organizational structure, the role of the *IFLA Journal*, and an overview of the Division of Collections and Services. Similar orientations are planned for future conferences and will feature an overview of a different division each year.

IFLA was founded in 1927 as an independent, international, nongovernmental professional association. Its purposes are to promote understanding, cooperation, discussion, research, and development on an international level in all fields of library and information science and to act as a unified voice for librarianship in interaction with other international and national organizations.

IFLA has its headquarters in The Hague, The Netherlands, and is currently composed of 180 associations, 903 institutional members and affiliates, and 182 personal affiliates, making a total of 1,265 members in 123 countries.

Structure—IFLA's Council, the association's representational body, convenes every other year and consists of all voting members. The Executive Board is the council's administrative and managerial committee, and consists of an elected president and seven members elected by the council, all of whom hold four-year terms, with the possibility of re-election for an additional two-year term.

Thirty-two sections and 11 round tables comprise the basic professional units of the association, and are grouped into eight divisions. Currently the eight divisions consist of four types: (1) those based on type of library—General Research Libraries, Special Libraries, and Libraries Serving the General Public; (2) those based on library collections, functions or services—Bibliographic Control, and Collections and Services; (3) those based on professional and management issues—Management and Technology, and Education and Research; and (4) one division—Regional Activities—based on geographic area. The elected chairs and secretaries of each section comprise the coordinating board of each respective division. Each coordinating board elects a chair and secretary for the division; a representative from each of the eight coordinating boards is appointed to the Professional Board, which is charged with coordinating and planning the professional activities of the association. The chair of the Professional Board also serves as an ex officio member of the Executive Board and the Programme Management Committee, mentioned below. [British spelling conventions are adhered to for titles of IFLA organizational entities and programs.]

Intersecting this structure, there are five core programs whose activities encompass the interests of the professional units regardless of their placement in the above organizational structure. Each core program is guided by an advisory committee, but overall activities are coordinated by the Programme Management Committee. The five core programs are: Universal Availability of Publications (UAP); Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM); Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT); Preservation and Conservation (PAC); and Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP). Each core program is hosted by a specific library institution, which provides administrative support.

IFLA Journal—The purpose of the *IFLA Journal* is to disseminate information concerning the profession and the work of IFLA. Each issue consists of articles, frequently on a theme, and news items, the former being the responsibility of the editorial committee and the latter of the Secretary-General of IFLA. A five-member editorial board chooses articles based on quality and pertinence, attempting also to achieve as large a geographic representation as possible. The journal is published in the official IFLA languages: English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish.

Division of Collections and Services—The division consists of five sections which are concerned with library collections and their use. The core program with which the division is most closely associated is Universal Availability of Publications (UAP), but it also relates to each of the other core programs through the work of

individual sections. The division's mandate is to coordinate and promote the work of its sections vis-à-vis its professional mandate to develop the concept of collection building and library service through the study of acquisitions problems, reference and information services, users' interests, and library cooperation in these areas. The five sections and their missions are: (1) Section on Acquisition and Exchange, which is charged with discussion, investigation, and preparation of studies relating to the theory and practice of library acquisition work; (2) Section on Government Information and Official Publications, which studies all aspects of official publications and government documents, including their definition, acquisitions, bibliographic control, availability to the public, interlending, standardization, and the training of specialized librarians; (3) Section on Rare Books and Manuscripts, which considers all matters concerning the acquisition, processing, conservation, and use of older and more valuable books and manuscripts; (4) Section on Serial Publications, which studies problems concerning serials in libraries, including bibliographic control, cataloging, management, and conservation, and additionally supports the Round Table on Newspapers; and (5) Section on Interlending and Document Delivery, which considers all matters relating to the lending of library materials between institutions, with special reference to international transactions, including the supply of copies in place of originals. This section also has a secretariat and support body in the form of the IFLA Office for International Lending (OIL) at Boston Spa in the United Kingdom.

—Judy C. McDermott

Council I

The Council was convened in the Palais des Congres on August 20 by IFLA president Hans-Peter Geh of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The president noted that for the first time Spanish was being used as an official IFLA language—the other official languages being English, French, German, and Russian. The audience also learned that the attendance at the Paris conference was unusually high, with approximately 2,023 delegates and a number of exhibitors, vendors, and observers present and 104 different countries represented.

The primary agenda item was the election of six members of the Executive Board. Two new members were elected for four-year terms: Russell Bowden, United Kingdom, and Natalia Igumnova, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Re-elected for two-year terms were Robert Wedgeworth, United States; P.B. Mangla, India; Margareta Törngren, Sweden; and P.J. Schoots, The Netherlands.

IFLA treasurer Anthony Evans reported that IFLA's financial situation is generally healthy, but that the growth in programming and need for professional support necessitated a revision of membership dues beginning in January 1990.

Following the report on the award of the 1989 Martinus Nijhoff Study Grant, which enables a Third World librarian to study in the West, the first session of the council adjourned.

—Winston Tabb

Official Opening and Plenary Session

The opening session of the 55th IFLA Council and Conference in Paris was held on August 21. Engelsina V. Pereslegina of the U.S.S.R., IFLA first vice president, gave a short welcoming address describing the theme of the conference—"The Role of Libraries and Information in the Economy: The Past, the Present, and the Future."

IFLA president Hans-Peter Geh of the Federal Republic of Germany then addressed the conference, noting that Paris was an appropriate location for this conference because of its role as a center of culture and science since the Middle Ages. Dr. Geh further cited Paris as a very important book city and the home of many publishers. Since 1989 is the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, his address was set in the framework of the theme of the French Revolution—liberty, equality, fraternity. Dr. Geh also made a number of further references to the French Revolution, with special emphasis on intellectual freedom and its relevance for the library world. He stressed the value of the book as the expression of human thought and its vital role in developing and communicating ideas. He further reiterated IFLA's policy of standing for free and unhindered flow of information and reminded the audience of IFLA's commitment to unobstructed development of librarianship in developing countries and its role in increasing international understanding. The president's final challenge to the gathering was to quote Albert Camus, "One may not simply hope, but one must do something." Dr. Geh suggested the maxim for IFLA in today's world should be to achieve the ideals of the French Revolution.

René Remond, National Foundation of Political Science, Paris, gave a short welcoming address and introduced the keynote speaker, Jacques Michel of the European Patent Office. Mr. Michel's speech stressed the role of libraries and information in the economy. He presented a large variety of bibliographic, economic, and statistical data in an effort to define a new vision of the importance of libraries and librarianship to the world's economies.

After brief remarks by Jean Favier, Internal Council of Archives, B.G. Goedegebuure of the International Federation for Information and

Documentation, and Jacques Lang, the Minister of French Culture, addressed the delegates. Mr. Lang gave some insights into the continuing debate on the relationship of the proposed new Bibliothèque de France to the existing Bibliothèque nationale, particularly on how they plan to split the collections between the two major national facilities.

–Herbert S. Becker

Program Management Committee

The Program Management Committee (PMC), chaired by Adam Wysocki and responsible for the management of IFLA's core programs, met August 18.

The 1990 budgets for the core programs were discussed in detail. The major financial support of the core programs comes through contributions from national libraries which also fund, in some cases, the core program's officer as well as other administrative costs. Unesco is principally interested in supporting projects rather than administrative costs. A.J. Evans, IFLA's treasurer, noted that the financial situation remained stable. However, he pointed out that the PMC must retain a reserve fund at all times, that increasing the contributions given by national libraries was unlikely, and that efforts should be made to increase funds by approaching other organizations.

Discussions were held concerning the move of the Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM) Program from the British Library (BL) to the Deutsche Bibliothek, a move which is scheduled to take place in April 1990. It is hoped that Winston Roberts, BL's present UBCIM Program Officer will assist in the transition period.

Reports on each of the core programs were principally made by the respective core programs' program officers:

UBCIM–Winston Roberts–Publications sales have decreased and this was accounted for in the 1990 budget. The proceedings of the UNIMARC Workshop in Sydney, Australia, have just been published. *The International Guide to MARC Database and Services* requires updating. The publication of *International Cataloging and Bibliographic Control* will be continued by the BL for 1990. Klaus-Dieter Lehmann, Deutsche Bibliothek, said that in 1990 efforts will principally include work on UNIMARC Authorities and UNIMARC promotion.

Universal Availability of Publications (UAP)–Maurice Line–The CD-ROM meeting in Tokyo was successful. The Japanese appeared interested in CD-ROM projects and it might be possible to develop a project on CD-ROM for journals for developing countries. Discussions had been held with Portugal concerning the possibility of developing a pilot.

Universal Data Transfer (UDT)–Leigh Swain–Three new projects for 1990 were described: (1) a study on the requirements for facilitating the adoption of OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) by libraries; (2) a study on document delivery technologies; and (3) a study on the availability of research networks and their applicability to libraries. It was proposed that four newsletters be published in 1990 to satisfy the demand for technical information in the area of data transfer.

Preservation and Conservation (PAC)–Merrily Smith–The Symposium on "Managing the Preservation of Serial Literature" had been a success. So much staff time was spent on the symposium that no PAC newsletters had been produced. Project proposals will be submitted to Unesco. There is a need to offer at least travel support for the PAC regional centers to send their officers to IFLA meetings.

Following the core program reports, Marianne Scott, National Library of Canada and chair of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), reported on CDNL activities.

–Henriette D. Avram

Preservation and Conservation Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee for the Preservation and Conservation (PAC) Core Programme met on August 20. The committee chair, Magda Strebl, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Austria, opened the meeting with comments on the dynamic, worldwide activities of PAC during the past year and commended the ongoing activities of the PAC regional centers. She cited increases in the number of journal and newsletter articles about deteriorating and brittle paper, the broadening of national preservation activities in many countries, and the rising number of initiatives to draw on international resources for conservation training as examples of PAC's success in elevating international awareness of preservation and conservation.

Merrily Smith of the Library of Congress, director of the PAC Core Programme, continued the meeting by introducing all of the members of the Advisory Committee and citing the terms of each member. New members appointed include Günter Gattermann, Universitätsbibliothek Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany; Mirjam Foot, British Library; and Josephine Fang, Simmons College, United States; all for the term 1989–1993. Members rotating off the committee after two years of service include Marianne Scott, National Library of Canada; Akio Yasue, National Diet Library, Japan; and Helmut Rötzsch, Deutsche Bücherei, German Democratic Republic. Ms. Strebl was unanimously elected to a second two-year term as committee chair.

Ms. Smith summarized the main activities of PAC during the past year (summary included in report of Section on Conservation). Plans for the international focal point in 1990 include managing the projects of two Vosper Fellows, publishing three issues of *International Preservation News*, completing a Unesco-funded project of the regional center in Caracas, Venezuela, to create a Spanish-language audiovisual program on disaster preparedness and response, and making progress with the international database. The focal point is also participating in the planning of two conferences: a conference for English-speaking African countries to be held in the United Kingdom in 1990 and one on research and development in preservation, to be held in New York City in 1991.

—Merrily A. Smith

Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee for the Universal Data Flow and Telecommunications (UDT) Core Programme, at its meeting on August 20, reviewed the interlibrary loan (ILL) study assessing the technical feasibility of an ILL pilot demonstration project involving the National Library of Canada (NLC) and the British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC).

The Advisory Committee agreed with the study's conclusion that a demonstration project between the two institutions is feasible. However, the existing traffic volume between NLC and BLDSC is too low to make the ILL protocol implementation economically viable, and it will be necessary to involve other users. Minimum communications infrastructure development will be required on the part of NLC, but BLDSC systems are less easily adaptable because of current systems and procedures.

This project will have to stress compatibility with the Commission of European Communities (CEC) efforts as the project goes ahead. It was determined by the Advisory Committee that the UDT Core Programme will continue to follow up and, where appropriate, advise on the ILL pilot project. However, the actual pilot project implementation depends on the efforts of the participating libraries since it is a systems development project. It was recommended that the next phase of the project include operational impact analysis, business case analysis, and the development of functional system specifications. This work is largely independent of future decisions made by the CEC ILL pilot and by the international interlibrary loan forum.

One of the most significant contributions to date of the UDT Interlibrary Loan Feasibility Study has been the formation of the International Forum on ILL Implementation Issues. It was agreed at the ILL forum's initial meeting that it would be useful to continue to meet to define the functional standards for ILL applications in order to submit them to appropriate standards bodies. The UDT Core Programme will continue to support the work of the International Forum on ILL Implementation Issues.

The Advisory Committee also reviewed 1990 plans. The UDT program will continue to focus on the application of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) standards and technology to libraries. It was also proposed in 1990 to continue research on the various aspects of libraries moving to OSI standards. The objective will be to establish a set of criteria for libraries to enable them to assess the usefulness of moving to OSI as well as to describe what is available to permit the move to OSI.

In 1990 the UDT program will, in consultation with other core programs, determine the suitability of carrying out a project in the area of document delivery. UDT is also considering a study with the Universal Accessibility to Publications (UAP) Core Programme to determine whether optical storage media technology has reached a state of maturity so that libraries with scarce resources can justify an investment in it. UDT also plans to produce a report under contract on how the library community can use the various research networks that are emerging, in particular, how OSI application-layer protocols can run on them. These research networks use pre-OSI standards called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocols), a widely implemented, non-proprietary de facto standard. The international library community must consider how it intends to use these networks, particularly in light of the development and implementation of OSI application-layer protocols for bibliographic functions, such as information retrieval and interlibrary loan. As part of its work to promote electronic transfer of data among libraries, UDT will update its investigations of current national and international telecommunications policy affecting the electronic exchange of data.

—Herbert S. Becker

Unesco Open Forum

Jacques Tocatlian and Wolfgang Löhner of Unesco's Office of Information Programs and Services addressed the open forum on August 20. Since Unesco and IFLA share similar objectives in increasing literacy and access to information worldwide, there has been a long-standing, supportive relationship between the two organizations. One of the major programs of Unesco, the General Information Program (PGI), provides information on Unesco's activities in education,

culture, science, and social sciences.

While Unesco's total budget is currently in a zero growth situation, it is anticipated that information activities will maintain level funding. Unesco will continue to provide a share of IFLA's funding for the 1990–91 period. Unesco has drafted a six-year plan for library activities which will focus on (1) studying user needs; (2) expansion of conservation activities; (3) moving to an access strategy rather than a holdings emphasis utilizing networking and resource sharing; and (4) addressing particular problems of academic and research libraries. Optical media will be seriously considered because of cost reasons for certain kinds of document delivery. Increased attention will also be devoted to the issue of library disasters.

During the forum a number of representatives from Third World countries raised questions about Unesco's continuing emphasis on introducing new technologies to the Third World. For example, the representative from Nepal commented that she didn't even have typewriters in her library and that this discussion and emphasis on using electronic technology in the library world would not necessarily be meaningful to a country like hers.

It was fairly apparent from this meeting, as well as other discussions, that the introduction and increasing use of electronic technology is causing the gap to widen between North America, Western Europe, and Japan on the one hand, and the Third World countries on the other. It may turn out in the long run that the new technologies will help to close the gap and access to information between the First and Third Worlds, but that is not the immediate result of ongoing technological innovation.

—Herbert S. Becker

AACR 2 Committee of Principals

The AACR 2 [Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition] Committee of Principals met on August 24 to complete the new agreement which will govern further development of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. Those present were George Cunningham, American Library Association; Charles Elliot, Library Association Publishing; Peter Lewis and Joyce Butcher, British Library; Tom Galvin, Karen Muller, and Linda Crismond, American Library Association; Henriette D. Avram and Lucia J. Rather, Library of Congress; and Jane Cooney, Canadian Library Association.

The new agreement establishes a Committee of Principals representing the five groups described above to determine overall policy, reestablishes a Joint Steering Committee to control technical developments and produce new amendments or editions of the rules, and establishes an AACR Fund Committee (made up of representatives of the publishing arms of the three associations) to handle the publication process and the royalties which accrue. The agreement signed in Paris culminates a negotiation which has been in process for the last three years and should ensure a continued policy of evolutionary, rather than revolutionary revisions.

The committee also received a request from the National Library of Canada for membership on the Committee of Principals. A decision on this matter was deferred until it could be fully considered by the associations and institutions represented on the Committee of Principals.

George Cunningham relinquished his term as chairman of the committee and Linda Crismond, new executive director of the American Library Association, was elected as the new chair.

—Lucia J. Rather

Division of General Research Libraries

Section of Parliamentary Libraries

The rise of democracy in Eastern Europe and assistance for the parliamentary libraries of developing nations were the two dominant themes in the meetings of the section.

The democratic developments in Poland, Hungary, and the Baltic States which were featured in media headlines during the conference found their practical ramifications in discussions and presentations by the following directors: Adrzej Gwiżdż, Biblioteka Sejmowa, Poland; Katalin Balázs-Veredey, Országgyűlési Könyvtár, Hungary; and I. Eenmaa, Estonia State Library.

Bilateral cooperation between the parliamentary libraries of Poland and Hungary was the subject of a paper presented by Mr. Gwiżdż and Ms. Balázs-Veredey. Given the parallel developments in Poland's Diet and the Hungarian National Assembly, the two institutions signed a formal agreement of cooperation on December 11, 1987. Of particular importance is the ongoing exchange of information concerning legislative work currently under way in each of the parliaments and other important events in parliamentary life in Hungary and in Poland. When required, the materials are sent immediately, including draft bills and other parliamentary documents.

Another aspect of the program has been the exchange of employees for short periods of time to learn of the opposing institution's operations. Competent translation was identified as the single major difficulty in the exchange of legislative information.

Ms. Eenmaa's presentation focused upon a related aspect of current developments in Eastern Europe. She discussed the Estonia State Library's plans to establish a

Legislative Reference Service for Estonia's Parliament this fall with an initial staff of 40. In addition, Dermot Englefield of the House of Commons Library, United Kingdom, briefly discussed the dialogue that has been established between his institution and the Lenin Library on an extensive number of detailed issues regarding parliamentary assistance.

The overriding theme of the section's meetings was the wide variety of direct assistance programs provided to the library and research services of developing nations by the parliamentary libraries of Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the Interparliamentary Union. Australia's Parliamentary Library funds and conducts a continuing assistance program for the parliamentary libraries of the nations of the Southwest Pacific, including bringing staff to Canberra for seminars and training. The House of Commons Library's programs are generally extended to members of the British Commonwealth Parliamentary Library Association.

The French National Assembly has established an elaborate assistance effort for French-speaking parliaments with the creation in France of a center which provides training and development courses for parliament staff, including those of the parliament library.

The Library of the West German Bundestag directly funds a program in which selected parliament library staff are brought from developing nations to receive training in the Bundestag Library; last year library staff from Benin, Ghana, Liberia, and Mali participated in this program.

The section is undertaking a project funded by IFLA to publish a set of guidelines for legislative libraries which will include a discussion of administration, staffing, reference and research services. The study will also contain a series of case studies of assistance for legislative library development in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific. Another project sponsored by the section is a survey on the administrative structures of parliament libraries to be conducted by Erik Spicer of Canada's Parliamentary Library. Among the issues to be addressed is the growing trend of separating the parliament library from the national library and the implications of such an organization structure.

Hilmi Celik, Information Center of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, reported on the development of his institution's Parliamentary Information System (PARENSIS), which includes databases of the library's book, newspapers and journals and of biographical data on the Members of the Assembly and cabinet ministers. With a staff of 58, including researchers, librarians, translators and systems operators, the center has had to adapt to changing information expectations of the Members of Assembly, Mr. Celik noted. Among Mr. Celik's remarks which generated discussion was his observation that he could obtain greater funding for his library by renaming it as an information center. Other parliamentary librarians have observed this phenomenon as well and expressed concerns about the status of librarianship and the increasing trend in the profession towards changing the label of library science to information science. Particular focus in the discussion was given to the consequences this may have for parliamentary funding of library and research services and personnel.

—Daniel P. Mulhollan

Section of University Libraries and Other General Research Libraries

The program session of the section, with the theme, "Library Economics," was held on August 23. Malcolm Getz, Vanderbilt University, United States, began with a discussion of the trends that research libraries will be facing in the future: "The Economics of Research Libraries: Present State and Future Prospects." By the year 2000, annual book production may double, he said. At the same time electronic publications and services will probably expand rapidly as the price for services falls. The research library will thus be faced with being more careful and selective in collecting material, budgeting and physically accommodating more electronic access paths, and competition from electronic personal libraries and information services delivered over national data networks.

Cristian Lupovici, Bibliothèque de l'Université de Technologie de Compiègne, France, described the funding of French university libraries. All universities in France are government funded. Although funding has been centrally allocated in the past, in the last few years better use of the funds has been made possible through some regional allocation and through performance agreements tailored to each library. However, French university library funding is today well below that in the United Kingdom and Germany, in spite of emergency budget allocations in 1988 and 1989. Other techniques for increasing income being pursued include charges for services such as photocopying, database services, interlibrary lending, service arrangements with local businesses outside the university, and university fees.

The third paper in the session, delivered by Bart Nwafor from the University of Jos, Nigeria, treated the serious problems of funding in many Third World university libraries. While the rapidly escalating costs of subscriptions and electronics have been a jolt to libraries in industrialized countries, they have had a disastrous effect in the developing countries. Concurrent with these price rises have been

reductions in university and library funds due to the debt situation of the central governments in some countries. Mr. Nwafor had three suggestions for improving the situation: (1) more cooperation and sharing of resources; (2) raising the priority for funding of the university library in the universities; and (3) donations of solid research books and serials through philanthropic organizations that fund special projects (such as one in Australia to collect surplus [not obsolete] items for the Pacific region), and individual donations.

—Sally H. McCallum

Division of Special Libraries

Section of Geography and Map Libraries

Celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding, the section held a one-day workshop, an open professional meeting, and two meetings of the Standing Committee during the Paris conference. In addition, the organizing committee under the leadership of Pierre-Yves Duchemin, Bibliothèque nationale, arranged three half-day tours.

Some 50 delegates and guests attended the workshop where they heard six invited speakers present formal papers relating to the theme "The Economics of Maps." The opening speaker, Michel Michot, National Council for Geographic Information, focused on the economic and social impact of remote sensing imagery on geographic information systems. In a paper entitled "Evaluation de l'utilité economique et sociale de l'information géographique," Mr. Michot examined four of the most significant sectors of geographic research using French satellite imagery as primary sources of information: basic topographic mapping, geologic mapping, thematic mapping for road-network development, and oceanographic charting. Drawing from a wide range of world-wide examples, the speaker demonstrated the value of satellite imagery in terms of timeliness, synoptic character and thematic richness, and its increasing impact on decision making. This study, Mr. Michot concluded, "can only reinforce the awareness that one has of the increasing importance of geographic information and its visible face, cartography."

In a related subject, Gary North, United States Geological Survey, spoke on the topic, "The Economics of Topographic Mapping of the United States." He examined revolutionary changes in map production and spatial data handling being brought about by the computer and its impact upon the United States Geological Survey. Based on an economic analysis of the benefits of map information provided by the United States Geological Survey to more than 300 Federal, state, and local government officials and private-sector users, the Survey has concluded, according to Mr. North, that the use of Geological Survey primary topographic map information is pervasive in government and industry, that the use of digital cartographic data is widespread and is expanding dramatically, that timely revisions of map data are essential, and that significant duplication of mapping effort will occur if the Geological Survey does not meet user requirements. Consequently, Mr. North noted, the United States Geological Survey plans to convert to an all-digital operation by the mid-1990s.

Next, Michel Bacchus, Institut Géographique National (IGN), Paris, presented "Projets de modernisation de la diffusion d'informations géographiques par l'Institut géographique national." Mr. Bacchus described the basic missions of IGN—establishing geodetic and leveling networks nationwide, producing maps, acquiring aerial photographs, and documenting these activities, the distribution of its products through commercial vendors, and the institute's geographic information system.

Conferees planning to tour Europe by automobile following the workshop were instructed by Alain Arnaud's paper entitled "La Carte routière et les coûts du transport." Mr. Arnaud, associated with the world-famous Michelin Tourist Service in Paris, illustrated by various examples how appropriately chosen road maps not only improve the comfort of a road trip but save the driver time and money by reducing the trip's length.

In the most provocative paper of the workshop Jean-Pierre Charre, Institut de Géographie Alpine, spoke on the topic "Essai d'analyse fonctionnelle des documents geoicongraphiques." Arguing that standard library bibliographies seldom meet users' requirements, he described at length a questionnaire developed at the Institut de Géographie Alpine for inventorying graphic collections from a scientist's point-of-view. This questionnaire included information about the document's purpose, genesis, nature, timeliness, and content.

In the final paper, entitled "Le coût d'une cartothèque universitaire en Sciences de la Terre: creation et developement," Monique Schindelman and Isabelle Cloitre-Trincano, Cadist, Université Paris VI, described the methodology, process, and cost of developing a new scientific library at the Sorbonne, including a 23,000-map library.

Three papers were presented at the section's open professional session on August 23. In their joint paper, "Archivage et diffusion des photographies aeriennes et de l'imagerie spatiale: la photothèque de l'Institut géographique national (France)," Daniel Plu and Guy Ducher, IGN, Paris, described the activities and functions associated

with archiving and disseminating aerial photographs and satellite images at the Photographique nationale (National Photolibrary), which is managed by IGN. The National Photolibrary, the speakers observed, was established following World War II to collect all aerial photographs taken by French state-owned agencies and to make them available to government departments and the general public. Collection activities were later expanded to include satellite images recorded over French territory, first from the American LANDSAT program and more recently from French SPOT. Currently, some four million aerial photographs and six million derived products are stored and indexed by the photolibrary, with approximately 60,000 new items added each year. In response to more than 15,000 annual requests, the photolibrary sells about 387,000 prints of aerial photographs and satellite images, including 12,000 in color. To aid researchers better, plans are under way to digitize existing catalogs within the next five years. Eventually this database will be made available to the general public through the new French Minitel telephonic system which includes a keyboard and a display unit. In conclusion, the speakers observed, "geographic imagery is a basic tool for obtaining and storing knowledge, building models of the environment, and, more generally, developing a country."

Monserrat Galera i Monegal, Institut Cartoteca de Catalunya, Generalitat de Catalunya, Barcelona, reported on Spanish map libraries. Ms. Galera i Monegal began by discussing the role of a special map repository within national libraries, archives, official topographic surveying organizations, and museums. This was followed by a description of seven representative map repositories in Spain: (1) The Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid traces its founding to the Royal Library of Philip V in 1711 and contains historical maps of Spain and America from the 15th to 18th centuries. As the national library, it also acquires two copies of all cartographic materials published in Spain. The collection totals some 90,000 maps. (2) The Instituto Geográfico Nacional, established in 1870 to carry out the national topographic survey and cadastral mapping for tax purposes, has a collection of some 70,000 maps. (3) The Servicio Geográfico del Ejercito, created in 1838 by the War Department to prepare and archive maps relating to military campaigns, has custody of some 50,000 historic and modern maps including several private collections. (4) The Museo Naval was founded in 1874 by the Naval Hydrographic Reserve. It has a collection of nautical charts pertaining to America, the Philippines, Europe, and Spain dating from the 18th century. (5) The map resources of the Biblioteca de Catalunya, established in 1914 by the Institut de'Estudis Catalans, are derived principally from private donations and consist of some 11,000 items devoted to Catalonia and Spain. (6) The Institut Municipal D'História de la Ciutat, located in the Barcelona Town Hall and established to preserve the town's historical records, contains approximately 6,000 maps, plans, and views. (7) The Institut Cartografic de Catalunya was created in 1982 as the official cartographic service for the autonomous government of Catalonia. It collects maps relating primarily to Catalonia and Spain. Ms. Galera i Monegal concluded by analyzing the funding support of the map collections located within these seven repositories, noting that "we can speak of a dynamism within the Spanish map libraries."

The final speaker, Barbara Morris, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, demonstrated the capabilities of PC-CARTONET, a microcomputer version of the CARTONET map library automation system, by using an IBM PC computer with two megabytes of memory, an Enhanced Graphics Adaptor and a high resolution graphics monitor. PC-CARTONET offers several major advantages over CARTONET 1, according to Ms. Morris, including terminals with support WINDOWS, "the possibility of sharing catalog records between institutions by the exchange of floppy disks," and lower set-up costs. Ms. Morris discussed several current experiments being carried out by Geographical Information Systems including CD-ROM storage for catalog records and graphics. She concluded her demonstration by reporting on a number of new developments and facilities available in CARTONET 1 on VAX minicomputers, some of which are also available in PC-CARTONET. These include larger-scale detailed digital background maps, redesign of screen layouts to aid catalogers, established standards for description in an automated system of map sheets which are part of a series, key-based spatial searching, high speed text retrieval, and the facility to up- and download both British Library and Library of Congress MARC formats.

Some of the most pleasurable and instructive events of section meetings each year are the tours of local map repositories and cartographic organizations. On August 22, about 30 section members and guests, accompanied by Oksana Willer-Garin, an art historian for the Louvre, traveled by bus to the village of Chantilly for a tour of the Musée Conde. Housed in a Renaissance chateau, the Musée Conde is famous for its magnificent paintings and tapestries. It also includes a fine collection of early maps and atlases, a number of which were on display, including an early portolan atlas in the style of Agnese drawn about 1550.

On August 24 section members boarded the famous Paris metro for the Château de Vincennes, a historic

castle with a 14th-century keep located in the eastern suburb of Paris, which houses the Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre (SHAT). The visit began with a briefing by the commanding officer of SHAT, General R. Bassac, who described the activities of the organization and provided a historic perspective. Established in 1636 to bring together all official papers relating to military activities, SHAT represents the oldest official archives depot in France. It is responsible for preparing military studies for the Army's Chief of Staff and for publishing histories of military campaigns. Mr. Spivak, the head librarian who also served as translator, then led the delegates on a tour of the library and archives. A highlight of the tour was the opportunity to examine in detail a number of the library's 30,000 maps and 600,000 books dating from the 17th century. Among the treasures is LeTestu's world-renowned *Cosmographie Universelle*, an exquisitely illuminated manuscript world atlas drawn in 1555.

On the same trip, participants also visited the Paris headquarters of the Institut Géographique National (IGN). Employing more than 2,000 persons, IGN is the official French civilian mapping agency. Following a general briefing by IGN officials, delegates were taken on a tour of the map and aerial photographic collections. The tour's host, Jean-Claude Dupuis, chief of the map library, displayed some of the more significant maps in the collection. Particularly impressive was a unique collection of some 3,000 original copper plates prepared during the Cassini survey of France in the 18th century, the first national topographic survey.

Concluding the section's tour schedule was a morning visit on August 25 to the Departement des Cartes et Plans, Bibliothèque nationale, one of the premier map libraries of the world. Established in 1828 by one of Napoleon's engineers, Edme-François Jomard, the department is housed in the central portion of the Hotel Tubeuf, a renovated 17th-century building. Members were invited to view a special display of treasures selected from the departement's 600,000 sheet map collection. Of special interest was the "Carte Pisane," among the oldest known surviving protolan charts, believed to have been compiled in Genoa in the 13th century. Other notable items included the "Miller Atlas," a beautifully decorated Portuguese world atlas drawn about 1519, a chart of Africa attributed to Christopher Columbus, and Sebastian Cabot's planisphere of 1544. Delegates also visited the map restoration workshop and were briefed on OPALINE, the impressive machine-readable multi-media documentation management program designed for maps and other special formats.

At the section's Standing Committee meeting, committee members elected Sarah Tyacke, British Library, and Pierre-Yves Duchemin as chair and secretary, respectively, for the 1989–91 biennium. Tony Campbell, British Library, agreed to serve as financial officer. The French, Spanish, and German language versions of the section brochure were displayed and are available for distribution. At the second Standing Committee meeting on August 24, the chairs of the various working groups reported. Mary Murphy, Special Libraries Association, United States, and Gary North described the second workshop for map curators sponsored by the section. It was held February 20–24, 1989, in Kingston, Jamaica, at the request of Stephney Ferguson, National Library of Jamaica. Twenty-nine Jamaicans from government agencies, universities, and commercial companies participated in the five-day workshop. Hans van de Waal of the Netherlands reported that most of the chapters have been completed for the *Manual on Map Librarianship*. Gary North, chair of the Working Group on Micro and Digital Cartographic Information, announced that a detailed questionnaire was sent to more than 500 map librarians worldwide in early 1989 to determine the extent and availability of microform collections. The results of this survey will be published in the form of an international directory of microcartographic collections. Lorraine Dubreuil, McGill University, Canada, informed the delegates that the Working Group on the World Directory Revision has made substantial progress. English-language questionnaires were mailed out in July 1989; French, German, Russian, and Spanish versions will be mailed out following the Paris conference. Hans van de Waal, chair of the International Cartographic Association (ICA)/IFLA Working Group on Documentation of Maps, stated that liaison activities were continuing with ICA officials. Herman Gunzel, Universitätsbibliothek, Marburg, Federal Republic of Germany, reviewed the history of the Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management Working Group with a view to updating the data collected in 1986 from regional equipment manufacturers and suppliers. Ralph Ehrenberg, Library of Congress, and Tony Campbell were appointed co-editors of a one-volume work to examine the new challenges facing the map librarian.

The standing committee adopted themes for the 1990 Stockholm program, "Map and Spatial Information Services," and the 1991 Moscow program, "The Contribution of Maps to Society." A workshop on personal computer applications in a map library is planned for the Stockholm meeting.

—Ralph E. Ehrenberg

Section of Science and Technology Libraries

Three speakers were featured in the open program session of the

section: Caroline Sakoun-Weigandt from l'Institut de l'information scientifique et technique (INIST), Paris; Nancy D. Anderson from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, United States; and Elin Tornudd, Helsinki University of Technology, Finland. The program was chaired by Dennis Shaw, Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Ms. Sakoun-Weigandt highlighted the operations and future plans of INIST, an organization recently created by the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) from the former Centre de documentation scientifique et technique located in Paris. INIST is located in newly constructed quarters in Nancy and its director-general, Nathalie Dusouliер (formerly head of Technical Processing at the United Nations Library in New York), claims that it is the first operational element of the new concept for the Bibliothèque de France. Among other things, INIST aspires to be a major document delivery center, to be for the French-speaking world what the British Library Document Supply Centre is for much of the rest of the world. The predecessor organization (CDST) experimented with optical disk storage and retrieval systems, and the system continues to this day with 3,000 journals digitized (four million pages) and added annually. They also provide copies of translations from their collections and contribute records to the *World Translations Index*.

Other innovative services offered by INIST include an online file of the table of contents of 1,000 titles in biomedicine. Additionally, they offer the System for Information on Grey Literature (SIGLE) database. SIGLE is the product of a collaboration of institutions in six other uropean Community countries in a group named the European Association for Grey Literature Exploitation (EAGLE).

The next speaker in the program was Nancy Anderson, who delivered a paper titled, "Alternatives to Public Funding of University Science and Technology Libraries: The North American Experience." This presentation mentioned fundraising strategies in the university setting, such as book sales, solicitation of senior class and alumni gifts, annual giving programs, and "adopt a book or journal" requests. The speaker referred to the success of "Friends of the Library" programs and described the results of a 1988 Association of Research Libraries study where 88 percent of the respondents stated that the highest success comes from alumni and friends. Ms. Anderson stated, however, that science and technology librarians should be able to cultivate another type of donor, for example, corporations in various science and technology fields, identified by their use of the libraries. The greatest success comes when specific needs can be targeted, such as chemical corporations subsidizing the cost of a library's use of online databases in chemistry.

Ms. Anderson described four crucial factors which can determine success in development efforts, namely: identification, cultivation, solicitation, and communication. Identification involves defining goals, listing potential donors, and the preparation of a feasibility study and a market survey. Cultivation of potential donors involves attracting donor interest through individual contacts, personal visits, and the staging of special events. Solicitation follows through direct mailings, one-on-one appeals and activities such as telephone marathons and presentations to groups. Although communication is fundamental throughout all the steps, it is identified with recognition of donors as the final stage in each cycle of a continuing development activity. Communication with donors and target groups is a continual process even after gifts are received.

The final speaker, Elin Tornudd, spoke on the topic, "Document Supply by Science and Technology Libraries—Is There a Role for International Organizations?" This paper names some of the intergovernmental organizations (such as Unesco, Food and Agricultural Organization) and nongovernmental organizations (IFLA, International Association of Technological University Libraries, and the International Federation for Documentation and Information) involved in information activities. Problems are mentioned and one suggestion is made for an expansion of the Unesco General Information Program (PGI) "twinning" program (a library in the developed world helping a specific library in a lesser developed country in a number of needs, including document supply). The speaker closed with a call for publishing more guides to literature and sources and for the organizing of a seminar.

—Joseph W. Price

Division of Bibliographic Control

At the open forum of the Division of Bibliographic Control on August 21, Barry Bloomfield, British Library, outgoing chair of the division and its Section on Bibliography, reported on the work of the section.

Françoise Bourdon and Marcelle Beaudiquez, both of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, began the section's study of authority files by circulating a questionnaire to national libraries belonging to IFLA.

The section's other major interests include a study of the criteria for judging the reliability, comprehensiveness, and accuracy of machine-readable databases; consideration of the retrospective conversion of large library catalogs to machine-readable form; and a program for monitoring progress in current and retrospective national bibliography.

The new chair of the section is

Ross Bourne, British Library; Françoise Bourdon will continue as secretary.

The report of the Section on Cataloguing was presented by Nancy John of the University of Illinois at Chicago-Circle, incoming chair of the section. Work in progress includes development and review of International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs) and the UNIMARC/Authorities format. Programs held in Sydney and Paris and planned for Stockholm reflect the section's interest in cost-benefit and other issues arising from changes in the technological and economic environment of bibliographic control.

The report of the Section on Classification and Indexing was given by Robert Holley of Wayne State University, outgoing chair of the section. The section sponsored an all-day workshop on the 20th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* during the Paris conference. The Working Group on Guidelines for Subject Authority Files, established by the section under the direction of Barbara Kelm of the Deutsche Bibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, hopes to have a document ready for review by August 1990. The section continues to publish an annual newsletter.

—Julianne Beall

Section on Bibliography

At the section's program meeting on August 22, the first presentation, "Management and Use of Name Authority Files (Personal Names, Corporate Names and Uniform Titles): Evaluation and Prospects," related the results of a study by Marcelle Beaudiquez and Françoise Bourdon, both of the Bibliothèque nationale.

As a result of problems the authors encountered in dealing with authority records created by other national libraries – for example, contradictory authority records from country to country, variations within the same files, author's nationality not being given, and non-unique authority records – the authors undertook a survey to discover the status of national authority files and whether or not they corresponded to the recommendations of the 1977 Brussels and 1989 Paris IFLA Conference.

A questionnaire was developed in three-parts: (1) survey of existing name authority files; (2) general analysis of automated name authority files; and (3) analysis of each type of authority record. This instrument was sent to all members of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. Of the 92 members queried, 30 responded as follows: five had no authority lists/files; three had manual authority lists to answer the necessity of a national bibliography; four had automated authority lists – i.e., online indexes to national bibliographies; three had manual authority files; three had files in the process of being automated; and 14 had automated authority files or mixed systems of which 75 percent have been automated for at least five years. The authors also discovered that in some agencies, authority records were created by all their catalogers, while in others these were generated by a team of specialists. In the first situation, cataloging time spent working on authorities ranges from 7 percent (UK) to 50 percent (US).

Another interesting finding was that only three respondents admitted to using *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* (GARE).

The authors concluded that responses to questions were typically too incomplete or imprecise to allow in-depth analysis of contents of authority files. Nevertheless, they concluded that existing authority files are not used to identify national authors but to standardize access points to bibliographic databases and that, at the international level, desire to exchange authority records appears not to be as strong as was previously believed.

Ms. Beaudiquez and Ms. Bourdon presented a plan to improve the situation, urging that national bibliographic agencies be provided with: precise definitions as to which names the national authority file will include; updated, internationally accepted recommendations for establishing headings which bring together all national practices but also give rules where these practices cannot be followed by other countries; international standards defining the structure of main headings, with IFLA providing lists of headings for corporate bodies and uniform titles to provide in each case one form common to all files; recommendations by which GARE can be implemented; and an international exchange format (due to appear with the publication of *UNIMARC [Authorities]*). Even though "international agreements are difficult to set up and often even more difficult to enforce even when it comes to librarianship," the authors remain "convinced. . . of the need to have authority lists or files to best manage large quantities of automated data." They concluded by calling upon the national agencies to "again share responsibilities, thus allowing fruitful exchanges mostly for the benefit of members of IFLA, and not be caught in senseless commercial battles."

The second paper, by Natalija P. Igumnova, Lenin State Library, was titled "Experience of the Work on Authority Files in Socialist Countries Libraries (Survey)." This presentation provided a state-of-the-art report on a country-by-country basis.

In Bulgaria, the National Library is preparing to open an online catalog, but is still depending upon its manual catalog; in connection with the national bibliography, the authority file functions are performed by an auxiliary index to annual cumulations and bulletins.

The Bulgarian Centre for National Bibliography prepares subject, personal, and corporate authority files. Names of foreign authors are transliterated according to local rules.

The Hungarian national bibliography has been computerized since 1976, and various manual authority files are maintained. In the German Democratic Republic, full names of personal authors are always used, while official names are chosen as headings for corporate bodies. In Poland, there are machine-readable authority data providing uniform headings for personal and corporate authors, while Czechoslovakia has plans to convert existing authority files to computerized form. As for Slovakians, headings for persons "are presented in a single alphabetic array according to their sounding," while "the file of designations of corporate bodies is made up of their original names." The State Library of the Czech Socialist Republic has maintained the national bibliography in machine-readable form since 1983. This database includes names for individuals, with non-selected forms and cross-references added to the "official" form of surnames, while names of corporate bodies are recorded independently. Card files for pseudonyms and cryptonyms are used.

In the USSR, there is need to coordinate authority file development, because bibliographic information is generated by the All-Union Book Chamber (which creates the current national bibliography) and by the Lenin State Library (which focuses on retrospective material). This coordination is provided by the USSR Cataloguing Committee. Automation in this area began in 1986 with production of a Reference File of Domestic Authors (RFDA) which includes names for individuals and corporate bodies. Entries contain uniform headings with additional information—for example, in the case of corporate bodies, structural subdivisions. Though of limited scope as yet, RFDA is widely used in the preparation of the national bibliography. In other measures to make known authoritative information for use by bibliographers and catalogers, the USSR Cataloguing Committee has prepared and updated a "List of Uniform Headings for Higher Legislative and Ministerial Bodies in European Countries," as well as such a list focussing on higher legislative and executive bodies in the USSR and the union republics.

Mrs. Igumnova concluded by noting that the increased importance of authority files due to the spread of automation had convinced those specializing in national bibliography work and cataloging to participate in IFLA programs concerned with this activity.

The third paper on the program was "Authority Control and Muslim Personal Names" by Roderic Vassie, British Library. His presentation began with the reminder that differences in romanization standards, as well as major disagreements as to formulation of personal author headings, constitute major obstacles to the exchange of bibliographic data for publications from the Islamic world. Given the wide spectrum of Muslim name structures, the author focussed his analysis on the treatment of classical Muslim names with some attention to the elements and structures of more contemporary usages. For the former, such names could include: given names, patronymics, adjectives indicating tribal, geographic or sectarian origins, compounds signifying "father of" and descriptive epithets, and honorifics, although in practice few names comprised all these parts. As a result, one longstanding difficulty in constructing alphabetical lists has been to determine that part of the name to serve as entry element.

Until 1950 the British Library adopted a principle of setting up Muslim names after the practice of entering each person alphabetically by given name with the heading indicating patronymics and death dates as well. This approach, according to the author, results in headings that bear no relation to the names by which authors were known. Nor have other attempts at setting principles for treatment of these names proved entirely successful. "Certainly in the case of the **Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules**. . . beyond demanding entry under the best known element or elements, the general tenor is one of *laissez faire*." The AACR 2 approach entails many problems, among them the many cases where disagreement arises over what is the best known element and what other elements should be included or omitted. Within the AACR 2 community, not all catalogers seem to follow even the basic rules; examples were cited in which the Library of Congress has adopted shortened headings where the Anglo-American Rules seem to call for fuller forms. However, other national bibliographic agencies also tend to abbreviate headings, and have reached "unconscious agreement in principle that worthwhile benefits are to be gained from shortened headings." Overall, the conclusion is reached that in coping with Muslim personal authors, catalog code makers have "devise[d] measures of piecemeal nature rather than...produce[d] a set of logical and practical rules."

In response to this situation, Mr. Vassie proposed a project similar to that which yielded **Madākhil al-mu'allifīn al-'Arab**, although broadened to provide headings for a far greater proportion of the finite numbers of pre-1800 Arabic authors. The author would prefer a more refined version of such a list, one clarifying which other elements should be used in headings in the case of names where entry element is not unique. The guiding principle in establishing rules for providing name authorities for these classical authors should be the need for access, and

not producing records "of each and every Muslim author's genealogy and dates."

—John D. Byrum, Jr.

Section on Cataloguing

The theme of the open program sponsored by the Section on Cataloguing on August 23 concerned costs associated with bibliographic record creation and services.

Geneviève Boisard, Sainte-Geneviève Library, presented the first paper, which reported the results of a survey of approximately 20 French libraries undertaken to estimate the money and time required to prepare catalog entries. Recipients of Ms. Boisard's questionnaire represented a wide variety of operational environments, both as to type and size of library and also as to extent of computer-assisted activities. Data supplied with responses were necessarily approximate. Ms. Boisard found that overall cataloging (including description and subject analysis, authority work, revision, card preparation and filing in the case of manual catalogs, and database administration in the case of automated catalogs) requires one hour and 41 minutes per entry on average, although the range extends from 36 minutes for a regional lending library to four hours for a university library. At the Bibliothèque nationale, the average time per entry is two hours and 56 minutes, which is, according to Ms. Boisard, about what is required at the Library of Congress. As for computer costs, the figures reported confirm her conclusion that these also vary considerably, depending on whether a library is working independently or in a network where charges are calculated differently from one system to the next.

Among the observations and conclusions Ms. Boisard related were:

(1) The advance of computerized cataloging into "the industrial phase" makes it "absolutely necessary to reuse computerized entries produced by others and consequently to standardize the rules used and the formats adopted." In this context the national bibliographic agencies have the task of providing others with records in a reusable state and should not "unduly sacrifice the quality of cataloging because of costs." Indeed, "retrievals from the source database of maximum quality, that of the national bibliographic agency when available, should become the rule."

(2) In France, libraries have chosen to catalog independently on their own system in a relatively large number of cases, although some have joined networks such as Sibil-France, OCLC, and the Bibliothèque nationale's BN-OPALE database.

(3) "There is fairly little variation in the time required to create entries, whether the system be manual, semi-manual, or computerized. The major variations can be explained by the level of cataloging. . . the organization of the workflow, or the degree of staff motivation."

(4) Staff costs in comparison to computer costs are clearly the more significant element. Those staff costs that automation eliminates (such as production of added entries and filing) are offset by new staff costs (such as authority file management).

(5) "We have yet to fully realize the benefits possible through the interchange of computerized data. We still have to change ways of thinking and promote the new technologies. . . also the UNIMARC format and work on the interconnection of systems. . . ."

Peter Lewis, recently retired from the British Library, spoke on the topic, "Costs Savings and Service Strategies in the British National Bibliographic Service." His presentation described a "Catalogue Action Plan" launched in 1986 to deal with such problems as declining resources, stagnant markets for the British Library's bibliographic products, large backlogs, and increasing workloads. The Catalogue Action Plan set out the specific target of quickly reducing costs by 50 percent of the then current level "through the elimination of duplicated and redundant information in records and the consequent reduction in decision making by catalogers." This strategy included provision of the less-than-full level 1 of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* for about half of the service's output, and the gradual discontinuance in generating Library of Congress class numbers and subject headings in its cataloging overall.

Introduction of these measures was delayed due to their controversial nature, as opponents to the changes "took their arguments to the correspondence columns of *The Times* and before Parliament." Nevertheless, once in place, the program yielded immediate and dramatic results: there was at the end of the first year a better than 4 percent increase in the total output of the service's MARC records, a 50 percent reduction of its backlog, and a 34 percent reduction over the previous year's unit cost of record creation. Also significant, an independent study revealed that libraries were finding bibliographic data available on a much more timely basis, such that they could derive their own catalog records from those supplied by the service 72 percent of the time (compared to 62 percent in February 1988). These accomplishments notwithstanding, Mr. Lewis noted, the reduction in catalog record content has provided a focus for continuing criticism: "for the professional librarian the Catalogue Action Plan raised larger questions than whether the British Library was perhaps only seeking to pay for its cataloging by passing an unreasonably large portion of the cost on to the rest of the library community." For example, a recent seminar on the Future of a National Database resolved that the British Library accept responsibility for "the creation of the

National Archival record." For the future, additional steps at cost reduction include development of a capacity for direct online input of cataloging data, for interactive online authority-file handling, and for responsibility to other legal-deposit libraries; also in the works is relocation of the service from London to a site where overhead costs (such as space rental) can be curtailed. Questioning the continued value of "the stable verities of the MARC format, the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, the UBC standards, and the International MARC Network Committee," Mr. Lewis concluded with the thought that "publishing, computing, and telecommunicational developments are leading us towards an operational environment in which services developed so effectively throughout the last half of the 20th century are ceasing to be the most cost-effective way of meeting library needs in the 21st century."

Following these presentations, Thomas Delsey, National Library of Canada, introduced a reactors panel comprising John Byrum, Library of Congress; Hope Clement, National Library of Canada; and Olivia Madison, Iowa State Library. Each reactor spoke briefly. Mr. Byrum reported on a recent two-day gathering of the representatives from the Library of Congress' National Coordinated Cataloging Program to discuss a wide variety of proposals to simplify descriptive and subject cataloging; the debate had led him to conclude that the state of information technology had not yet reached the point where consensus on major changes could be easily obtained and that, as a result, national bibliographic agencies, at least for the time being, should proceed cautiously insofar as concerns reduction of services. He suggested that cooperative cataloging might provide an effective methodology for spreading cataloging costs on a more equitable basis. Ms. Clement, who had recently conducted a survey of national cataloging agencies on behalf of the International MARC Network Committee, shared her findings with respect to the issues at hand, and Ms. Madison spoke from the end-users' perspective in urging that the informational needs of those who depend on the catalog be kept firmly in mind in the context of the current emphasis on cost savings. Attendees in the audience were provided an opportunity to join the discussion, and many did so in order to express their views on what is proving to be a most controversial subject—how best to deal with the increasingly unaffordable expense of the cataloging operations by which library acquisitions are made available, especially in the context of the online public access catalog.

—John D. Byrum, Jr.

Standing Committee on Cataloguing

The Standing Committee of the Section on Cataloguing met in two sessions, on August 19 and 24, with Thomas Delsey, National Library of Canada, presiding. Following introduction of committee members present, approval of the minutes of the committee's 1988 meeting, and other routine business, Mr. Delsey called upon the group to select new officers for the next two-year term. Nancy John, University of Illinois at Chicago-Circle, and I.C. Spangen, Norwegian School of Library and Information Science, Oslo, were nominated for chairman and secretary, respectively, and elected by acclamation. Nancy Williamson, University of Toronto, and Suzanne Jouguelet, Bibliothèque municipal de La Part-Dieu, Lyon, volunteered to replace retiring members on the section's ISBD Review Committee, with John Byrum, Library of Congress; Lenore Coral, Cornell University; and Mette Stockmarr, Danmarks Laererhøjskoles Bibliotek, as continuing members.

Concerning the progress of new or revised International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs), Mr. Byrum reported that the ISBD(CF) for Computer Files had been approved by the sponsoring sections and would be published in late 1989. He stated that a new version of the general ISBD(G), which provides the framework for all the specialized ISBDs, had been prepared by the ISBD Review Committee and would be forwarded on September 1 to appropriate organizations and individuals for worldwide consideration with comments due on March 1, 1990. Ms. Coral indicated that the ISBD(PM) for Printed Music had been recently submitted for balloting, and Winston Roberts, Universal Bibliographic Control-International MARC (UBCIM) Core Programme officer, reported that the voting had been favorable; the text will therefore be published in early 1990.

Mr. Roberts also indicated that the last of the ISBDs to be revised under the current review, ISBD(A) for Rare Books, had been amended to reflect suggestions resulting from worldwide consideration, and will go next to the ISBD Review Committee to be studied for its conformity to the principles and provisions by which all of the specialized ISBDs are being harmonized. Mr. Roberts then reported on publishing activities of the UBCIM Office, noting that the journal, *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control*, is featuring several articles this year on technical services developments in France and that the office intends to publish soon the proceedings of a workshop on UNIMARC held at the IFLA Conference in Sydney last August, and later those of a workshop on the 20th edition of Dewey Decimal Classification being held at the 1989 Paris IFLA Conference.

One of the two major issues to come before the section during the Paris sessions was a proposal by Marion Mouchot, Bibliothèque nationale, to amend the recommendations on the *Form and Structure of*

Corporate Headings, which IFLA published in 1980. The first of two changes to be suggested sought to eliminate the addition of geographic qualifiers to headings for corporate bodies, except when necessary to distinguish between identical names. Arguments on behalf of this proposal included: (1) In an automated authority file, information regarding the geographic location in which corporate bodies reside is already routinely embedded in the authority records for these bodies, and need not be repeated in headings themselves; (2) Experience has shown that systematic addition of place-name qualifiers necessitates revisions of headings when corporate bodies relocate and that catalogers sometimes create conflicting headings for the same corporate body because of the necessarily subjective nature of the rules for geographic qualification.

Marion Mouchot also proposed that the transcription of initialisms and acronyms in headings for corporate bodies (e.g., Unesco) be treated alike—without periods and without spaces, regardless of the way such names appear on publications. This treatment was recommended because initialisms (with periods between letters) and acronyms (without periods) are often confused by catalog users and even publishers.

In the discussion which followed, speakers agreed on the proposal to harmonize treatment of initialisms and acronyms as proposed. However, there were many different viewpoints expressed on the issue of geographic qualifiers. Those in favor reinforced the arguments put forward with additional concern expressed by members from bilingual countries where authority work for corporate bodies has proved very complex. Those opposed felt: (1) In many automated catalogs end users do not have access to authority data and in any case should not be required to scrutinize authority records for embedded information such as that which reveals locations of corporate bodies. (2) Although some corporate bodies do change geographic headquarters, the incidence is relatively slight compared to the file as a whole. (3) In terms of international exchange of bibliographic data, the potential for conflict is greater; for example, catalog records with corporate body headings created in Paris should not have to be subsequently qualified in, say, Quebec should there be bodies with the same forms of names in French. In addition, the member from the Library of Congress pointed out that the current policy of adding geographic qualifiers generously has proved far more cost-effective and satisfactory to users of that library's cataloging products than did the former practice of adding such qualifiers only when necessary to distinguish headings.

Because the group could not reach consensus on this issue and because the committee was reluctant to act on proposals to amend *Form and Structure of Corporate Headings* in isolation, it was decided that a working group should be set up, with the sponsorship of other IFLA sections, to review the recommended stipulations as a whole in view of developments of the past decade, including automation and the increasing economic constraints in which cataloging operations now occur.

The second major issue to come before the committee resulted from a paper Mr. Byrum presented on behalf of the Library of Congress, proposing that guidelines be prepared for application of the ISBD(M) for Monographs to contemporary material in order to promote coordination of cataloging simplification by bibliographic agencies forced to economize and to enable an easier application of ISBD(M) by catalogers who use it to produce bibliographic descriptions. Essentially, this proposal has four features: (1) To delete, in full or part, data now required by ISBD(M) that seems of temporary usefulness (e.g., information related to printing and manufacture of most current monographic publications); (2) To move generally applicable stipulations repeated in multiple areas to the beginning of the ISBD as general directives (e.g., instructions regarding correction of mistakes); (3) To move provisions concerning uncommon or complex situations to appendices (e.g., instructions for different kinds of titles, such as titles in multiple languages); and (4) To rejustify use of prescribed punctuation to ascertain whether any requirements now in place might be made optional or dispensed with (e.g., deleting # ; # for subsequent statements of responsibility).

In discussion, it was pointed out that others previously had urged simplification of ISBD(M) but that then such work had been refused; if circumstances have changed to make reconsideration of the question appropriate now, those original proposals should also be taken into account. Some felt that any further work on ISBD(M), no matter how desirable, would lead to yet another round of revision of all the ISBDs. Others, however, expressed the view that national bibliographic agencies have already begun to reduce the extent and content of bibliographic descriptions and that for this tendency to continue without an effort at coordination might seriously set back the goal of catalog record interchange among national libraries.

Ultimately, this issue too was judged to be of too great significance to be decided without further investigation. Another working group is to be formed to investigate the question of ISBD(M) simplification and to make recommendations, with a particular concern for the needs of end-users and of the possible implications in relation to automated data processing.

In view of these discussions, the committee decided that, in addition to co-sponsoring a Seminar on Bibliographic Records, its participation in the 1990 IFLA Stockholm Conference should feature a program on the issues of corporate-body headings and ISBD simplification. Looking to the 1991 Moscow Conference, the group felt that the problems of multilingual catalogs might present a useful topic for the section's program meeting.

In other action, the committee ratified guidelines for the preparation, review, and publication of such documents as the ISBDs; was briefed about a project undertaken by Anthony Curwen, College of Librarianship, Wales, sponsored by Unesco, to produce a manual of ISBD examples, a project which the section had originally envisioned for itself to conduct; and agreed to the preparation of a brochure to publicize its functions and activities.

—John D. Byrum, Jr.

Section on Classification and Indexing

At the August 22 program meeting of this section, Marcia Bates, University of California, Los Angeles, presented a paper entitled "Designing Online Catalog Subject Access to Meet User Needs." Research indicates that people use a wide variety of terms to describe topics, while traditional subject cataloging systems have required users to search on a limited set of established and cross-reference terms. To assist searching in an online catalog, a "superthesaurus" with a wide variety of terms could be linked to a traditional controlled vocabulary list like the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Searchers could then find a match on their own terms in the superthesaurus and be led to the terms actually applied to the books in the catalog.

Suzanne Jougelet of the Bibliothèque municipale de La Part-Dieu, Lyon, spoke on the topic, "Subject Access and the Marketplace for Bibliographic Information in France." The principal sources of bibliographic information for French libraries are the Cercle de la librairie, which provides subject headings *(Choix de vedettes-matières à l'intention des bibliothèques)* in some products, very broad Universal Decimal Classification numbers and keywords in others; the Bibliothèque nationale, which uses a subject authority list based on *Library of Congress Subject Headings (Répertoire d'autorité matière encyclopédique et alphabétique unifié);* the Cooperative Network, which has Dewey Decimal numbers, but no subject headings; and cooperative cataloging networks in which several subject systems coexist.

Joyce Butcher, British Library, presented a paper done in collaboration with Ross Trotter, also of the British Library, entitled "Building on PRECIS: Strategies for Online Subject Access in the British Library." Investigations are currently under way at the British Library to develop a new subject authority control system, based on PRECIS (Preserved Context Index System), to facilitate cost-effective subject cataloging. Under consideration are proposals for simplification, such as allowing only one level of differentiation among terms (e.g., allowing "Vocational education," but not "Competency-based vocational education"). The new system will promote the maximum recall of subject data, with the assumption that the user can further refine a search by accessing other data in the bibliographic records, e.g., terms from titles and subtitles.

The Standing Committee on Classification and Indexing met August 19 and 24, with Robert Holley of Wayne State University, United States, presiding. Dorothy McGarry, University of California, Los Angeles, was elected incoming chair and Donna Duncan, McGill University, Canada, was elected incoming secretary. At the 1990 IFLA conference in Stockholm the Standing Committee plans to present a program that will include one paper each on subject access in the Nordic countries and in Africa.

The section-sponsored Working Group on Guidelines for Subject Authority Files met August 20 to consider a preliminary draft of guidelines to supplement the earlier *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* (London: IFLA International Programme for UBC, 1984), which explicitly excluded subject authorities. The working group discussed problems with ambiguous terminology and with different kinds of references and reference terminology. The group also discussed the need for guidelines for authority control of both isolated and compound terms. The issues are complex because the guidelines must take account of divergent practices in indexing and subject cataloging around the world. The group nevertheless hopes to have a document ready for review by August 1990.

—Julianne Beall

Division of Management and Technology

Section on Conservation

The section sponsored three presentations at its program session on August 22. Jean-Marie Arnoult, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, described the IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation's (PAC) regional centers and their activities. The majority of the centers' efforts have been directed toward training library and archives personnel in preservation and conservation principles and practices. Mr. Arnoult noted that although the difficulties encountered in financing these programs can be tedious and

complex, they should not be allowed to hinder the continuation of such programs.

Mr. Arnoult stressed that considerable progress has been made under the leadership of IFLA and other organizations since the inception of PAC in 1986. However, answering the needs, sometimes poorly expressed, for preservation information that is both instructive and pragmatic, has revealed other needs that must also be addressed. PAC is adjusting its organization to meet these needs and anticipates a formal framework that will facilitate its response to the increasing demands of training.

John Feather, Loughborough University, United Kingdom, in an overview of preservation education for information professionals, stated that although preservation has been recognized as an important aspect of access, it has not been given much prominence in many library and information science schools. Mr. Feather suggested that the management of preservation programs, as well as an understanding of the techniques of conservation, repair, and restoration, need to be incorporated into the curriculum to afford entrants to the profession an understanding of the relevance of the preservation issue to the broader areas of collection management and information transfer.

In 1987 the Section on Conservation and the Section on Education and Training formed a joint working group to develop guidelines that might assist library and information science schools. The working group expects to finalize *Guidelines for the Teaching of Preservation to Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists* this year. The guidelines utilize data from a study conducted in the United Kingdom as well as a Unesco review of training needs in preservation and conservation. Mr. Feather indicated that the guidelines fell into three categories: (1) a strong case will be made for the inclusion of some consideration of preservation issues in all educational programs leading to professional degrees in library, archives, and information work; (2) the need to develop and expand specialized courses in preservation will be stressed; as the guidelines will point out, preservation is as appropriate for courses on serials or library building planning as it is for those on rare books or special materials; and (3) the difficult question of highly specialized courses for preservation administrators and specialists will be discussed. The greatest need of all, according to the working group, is for senior managers with a sympathetic understanding of the preservation issue in its broadest sense. It is imperative that the coming generations of professionals have a proper respect for the physical materials from which they derive the information with which they work.

Valerii Leonov of the Academy of Sciences Library, Leningrad, presented a videotape about the fire recovery efforts which have taken place since the disastrous fire struck the Academy's library on February 14–15, 1988. Restoration of the library's building has been finished, and the Russian portion of the general collections is almost complete again. In the Baer Collection, 19,000 volumes have been rebound and more than 300 volumes from the 17th and 18th centuries have been submitted to restoration, with approximately 100 completed so far. Progress, however, is slower than hoped, since much catalog searching is required. The main challenge is to enter information in the computer system in MARC format in order to make a universal database which could easily be distributed to different libraries in the future. In general, 50 percent of the foreign collections are ready for further work, and phased conservation of these is scheduled to begin in late 1989 or early 1990.

Mr. Leonov reported that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and two foundations in that country have designated nearly 700,000 DM for replacement of German books in the Academy of Sciences Library. He also described a grant for (US)$135,000, officially announced at the meeting of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, which the publishers of *Reader's Digest* awarded the Library of Congress to help finance equipment, archival supplies, and the technical consultation necessary to begin a phased conservation program for the fire-damaged collections.

The first of the section's Standing Committee meetings was held on August 19 with outgoing chair David Clements, British Library, presiding. After general announcements, Jean-Marie Arnoult was elected chair of the section for 1989–93 and Mr. Clements was elected secretary.

Merrily Smith, Library of Congress, reported on the progress made by the Preservation and Conservation (PAC) Core Programme over the past year. The international focus was on the planning of a number of international conferences; the greatest level of effort was devoted to the organization and production of the IFLA Symposium on Managing the Preservation of Serial Literature, which was held May 22–24 at the Library of Congress. The focus was also on cooperating with the regional center in Caracas on a Unesco-funded project to produce a Spanish-language audiovisual program on disaster preparedness and response.

Ms. Smith announced that two new regional centers have been officially designated and will begin operation in September 1989: the National Diet Library in Japan (Regional Center for Asia) and the National Library of Australia (Regional Center for Asia and Oceania).

Helmut Rötzsch of the PAC Regional Centre at the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig sent a report on the center's activities for the last three years. More than 100 conservators from Austria, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Korea, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union have worked and studied at the regional center to date. Mr. Arnoult reported on the center at the Château de Sablé and the preservation seminar for French-speaking African countries which that center presented in October 1988. The Sablé center continues to increase its involvement in assessing preservation needs and in providing training for the Middle East and French-speaking Africa; more than 20 candidates are expected for the 1990 training program.

Planning for the IFLA/International Council of Archives (ICA) Seminar on Research and Development in Preservation continues to progress and the seminar is now scheduled to take place in New York City in March 1991. Plans for the section's open session in the 1990 conference in Stockholm were discussed. The session's topic will be paper permanence research in Sweden and the criteria for assessing the effects of bulk treatment processes on the life expectancy of paper. There will be a short report on the progress of International Organization for Standardization standards for acid-free permanent paper and another short report on either the paper industry's view of permanent paper or the effects on paper life of handling procedures. A visit to a Swedish paper firm producing permanent paper was also proposed.

The second meeting of the Standing Committee took place on August 24. A draft resolution on permanent paper was presented by R. Frase, United States, and discussed in considerable detail. The Standing Committee agreed in principle to support the draft resolution, with some minor changes. The original draft was divided into three professional resolutions, all of which were endorsed by the Standing Committee, the PAC Core Programme, and the U.S. association members of IFLA.

A Unesco contract to conduct a review of training needs in preservation and conservation has now been completed. The study, undertaken by Mr. Clements, J. McIlwaine, and A. Thurston, has been submitted to Unesco and will be published once that organization has commented on it.

A draft set of *Guidelines for the Teaching of Preservation to Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists* (described above) was issued to the Standing Committee, which approved them subject to some updating. The joint Working Group of the Sections on Conservation and Education and Training expects to submit the final guidelines to IFLA for publication this autumn.

The section, in conjunction with the National Preservation Office of the British Library, has prepared a bibliography of audio-visual materials on preservation. The bibliography contains more than 100 entries and has been given to PAC for joint publication by the Section on Conservation and the National Preservation Office of the British Library.

A presentation by Valerii Leonov on disaster control led to a discussion of the Unesco RAMP study on disaster control which was issued two years ago. The section agreed to undertake a project to update and expand the bibliographic references in that study.

Plans for a conservation program for the annual meeting to be held in Moscow in 1991 were discussed. Mr. Leonov proposed that the section hold a two- or three-day post-conference in Leningrad for the purpose of visiting a number of libraries and holding discussions on a variety of topics. The Standing Committee was very interested and supportive of the proposals, but recognizes that they must first be discussed with the Soviet organizing committee.

—Merrily A. Smith

Section on Information Technology

The open program session of the section, held on August 23, was devoted to the subject of telecommunications standards, particularly office automation standards and their applicability to library functions.

The first of the session's three papers, titled "Needs for Standards in Office Automation," was presented by Axel Wiesner of ARCOS Conseil in France. His model for discussion was an office with electronic documents which need to be communicated to other offices with electronic equipment and work stations. The communication may be electronic over wires or disks or may be paper-based—a printed document from one office to a scanner in the second. For the discussion, document components were: content, logical structure, physical structure, and printout or presentation. In these terms Mr. Wiesner discussed Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), Postscript and Office Document Architecture (ODA).

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), is an International Standardization Organization (ISO) standard that uses a declarative language to describe the logical structure of a document and the style to be used. Its target is to provide for generic markup of the structural elements of a document without specification of their presentation. This standard for document preparation addresses the needs of editors for publishing journals, scientific publications, public announcements, etc. Software is available for encoding of the SGML syntax into documents.

The target of Postscript is to make the physical structure and printable

representation of documents independent of the printing device. It is widely available and used now, especially for the extensive capabilities of laser printers.

ODA, which is an international standard (ISO 8813), combines logical and physical structure into one standard without reference to the content. This document preparation standard is one of the few cases where the standard has been developed for next generation systems in advance of the implementation of such systems. While ODA is more advanced than other standards, sufficient tools were not available to avoid a somewhat restrictive content architecture. Experimentation with an ODA Interchange Format (ODIF) is now taking place.

Mr. Wiesner also discussed the second generation of office automation, in which the production of documents is done electronically through disks, desktop publishing, laser printers, etc., utilizing local area networks. The software and equipment for processing of documents electronically are not homogeneous, leaving users to make their own choices as to which products they will employ. This creates a necessity for standards that provide interfaces between the various software products and different phases of the publication cycle.

Leigh Swain from the National Library of Canada presented a paper on X.400 and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards, "Message Handling Systems and Electronic Data Interchange: An Introduction to Converging Standards for Electronic Messaging." X.400 is a series of standards developed by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) which provides for the interconnection of multivendor electronic messaging systems on a global scale. The X.400 standards have been adopted into the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) environment, in which the corresponding standard is called Message Oriented Text Interchange (MOTIS). Mr. Swain described the evolution of X.400 and the use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) electronic messaging under X.400. EDI is a series of standardized message formats primarily oriented toward business transactions. These standards, developed outside the library environment, may prove useful to libraries in other functions, especially in the acquisitions area. Within the community, the interlibrary loan protocol under development in ISO is message-based and thus can be used in an OSI environment with MOTIS.

Mr. Swain also described the objective of OSI, which is "interworking" where systems are able to coordinate their efforts to achieve a common information processing task. The OSI reference model is hierarchical with a seven-layer division of communication functionality. He also pointed out the important distinction between what is often called "electronic mail" and message handling systems. Electronic mail refers to systems which support interpersonal correspondence, whereas message handling is an overall architecture for a wide range of telecommunication services based on the exchange of formalized message types relevant to computer applications.

The possible significance of X.400 for the library community is reflected in the commitment of the post, telephone, and telegraph (PPT) administrations in many major industrialized nations to an internally available message handling service based on X.400 by the end of 1989. While support for X.400 has been more widespread in Europe initially, acceptance is growing rapidly in North America as major corporations and the federal government in the United States and Canada adopt this standard. The "all purpose" role of X.400 as a universal communications channel for computer-processable data in the form of messages is the real contribution of this standard.

This development is converging with specific, widely used message standards such as EDI. A new international EDI standard called Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport (EDIFACT) now under development should bring together the great variety of different EDI standards now in existence.

The implication for libraries of the widespread adoption of X.400 and EDI is that they provide a readily available foundation for OSI-based library services that are message oriented.

The third talk was presented by Peter Barry from PSC International in Edinburgh, United Kingdom. He described the overlap of several of the earlier mentioned standards and additional ones that are being developed for the OSI application environment. Many of these overlaps will be resolved in the future. In some cases different needs will be served so the standards will coexist. In other cases standards may be discarded because they are too complex, are not adopted in government profiles, or are not used in community-specific profiles.

—Herbert S. Becker and
Sally H. McCallum

Standing Committee on Information Technology

The Standing Committee of the Section on Information Technology met twice during the conference.

A brief report was given on a project to prototype a cataloger's assistant to support the subject cataloging and classification function. This project, being carried out at OCLC, is partially complete and will be finished by the meeting next year. The section will continue with a small support grant for the project.

A project concerning the fit of current cataloging specifications with

the needs under new online public access catalogs (OPACs) was discussed. Discussion indicated such an investigation might review such issues as whether standards are over-rich, and the effects of windowing and mouses on retrieval. It was felt that such an investigation should be oriented toward users and not confined to capabilities of current OPACs.

The possible report topic of intelligent building—wiring requirements for the future in new buildings—was discussed. The British Library is preparing a contribution in that area which will be shared with the section.

The programs for future conferences were planned. Next year the section is planning an open session with papers on distributed systems, mainframe versus workstation functionality, and software portability. A workshop on methods of retrospective conversion was proposed for the 1991 conference.

The new officers for the section were elected as follows: Klaus-Dieter Lehman, Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt, will serve as chair and Françoise Lemelle of Cercle de la Librairie, Paris, will continue for a second term as secretary. The section has nine new members, elected from 14 nominations.

—Sally H. McCallum

Division of Collections and Services

Section on Acquisition and Exchange

The activities of the Section on Acquisition and Exchange are representative of international and national concerns in all areas of acquisitions and collection development. The Standing Committee met twice during the conference to discuss the section's ongoing activities and to develop plans to shape these activities into section programs and workshops for future IFLA conferences.

At the Paris conference the section's past activities culminated in two events. In cooperation with the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) Core Programme, an all-day workshop was held on the topic, "Burying the Treasure—Repositories as an Element in International Resource Planning." The section also sponsored an open program session which approximately 200 persons attended to hear papers on three diverse subjects: the human dimension of cooperative collection-building, acquiring material from sub-Saharan Africa, and differential pricing policies. Despite apparent diversity of subject matter, the theme of interlibrary cooperation was revisited in each paper.

Paul H. Mosher, University of Pennsylvania, United States, delivered a paper entitled "Collaborative Interdependence: The Human Dimensions of the Conspectus." Recognizing the fact that totally self-sufficient collections are no longer economically feasible, libraries have begun to pursue cooperative collection-building activities in order to share resources. Dr. Mosher argues that libraries need to go beyond "cooperative" collection development to "collaborative" collection development. A true understanding of the human, cultural aspects of small group behavior and individual attitudes, and how these factors ultimately influence the success or failure of cooperative programs, is lacking in many current cooperative activities. Libraries have focussed on the structure of cooperative activities, instead of creating an environment which fosters proactive, collaborative attitudes in the individual librarians who are responsible for carrying out cooperative collection-building programs.

Recent psychological studies support the view that the formation of small working groups is most conducive to the development of shared values and goals which is necessary for effective cooperation. The Research Libraries Group recently carried out a study funded by Conoco, Inc., which investigated this concept in the library collection-building setting. The study involved separate teams of bibliographers in the humanities (German literature) and sciences (geology) to determine the effects of the small-team approach on individuals' willingness to cooperate. Small groups from participating institutions were brought together to carry out the study and design the outcomes, as well as prepare to achieve them. Having participated to this degree in controlling the project, it was found that the humanities selectors were willing to change 40 percent of their selection decisions if they could be reasonably assured of bibliographic access and physical availability of the items at other institutions. The science selectors were willing to change 50 percent of their selection decisions. Both groups were reluctant to rely on other institutions for materials identified as central to their work, but were willing to rely on other institutions for less-frequently needed materials if delivery could be made within seven days for humanities materials and within three days for science materials. Dr. Mosher concluded that this face-to-face participation "is an essential element in developing the collaborative interdependence necessary for effective results in cooperative collection development, and that such activity should be a part of the planning—and funding—for all cooperative collection development ventures."

Discussion from the floor centered on other requisites for successful resource sharing: limitation to infrequently used collections; the need for reliable delivery time and the consequent geographical limitations of cooperation; and the need to have a common language, culture, and classification scheme.

Paulette Lordereau, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, presented a paper titled "Les Acquisitions en Afrique

au Sud du Sahara: exemple de la Bibliothèque nationale de Paris, France." Following the International Conference on African Bibliography, held at Nairobi in 1967, the Bibliothèque nationale has made a more concerted effort to acquire African publications and to list them in the *Bibliographie française sur l'Afrique*, published by the Centre d'études africaines de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales.

Although responsibility for acquisitions is administratively diffuse, a special section was established through which the Bibliothèque nationale acquires publications from all countries of Africa, with emphasis on publications from Francophone countries. Its basic collections were enriched considerably during the colonial era, when Francophone African publications were subject to legal deposit in France. After independence, this source of acquisitions has become less frequent, though a number of publications edited in Africa but printed in France are still acquired by this method. Other sources of acquisition include active purchase and international exchange programs. Bibliographers actively seek to identify publications by consulting the standard major bibliographies of publications from the area, one of which is the Library of Congress' *Accessions List—East Africa*, as well as publishers' and dealers' catalogs, lists prepared by specialized libraries, and periodicals. Major problems in acquiring African materials stem from poor book distribution and insufficient bibliographic control. Regular travel to African countries is now found to be a necessary component of any comprehensive acquisitions plan. The Biblothèque nationale works closely with those libraries and research centers that actively collect in this area, highlighting again the need for cooperation in building highly specialized library collections.

Rolf Griebel, Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Federal Republic of Germany, presented a paper co-authored with Ulrich Montag, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, on the issue of differential pricing, entitled "Das internationale Problem der gespaltenen Preise für wissenschaftliche Literatur: Zwischenbericht über ein Projekt." The issue of differential pricing affects libraries in two ways: first, they are charged a higher institutional (as opposed to personal) rate, and second, there may be a higher charge based solely on the library's geographical location. In the case of monographs, the picture is further complicated by there frequently being an excessive difference between the prices for hardbound and paperback editions of the same work, especially when it is recognized that libraries constitute the primary market for hardbound editions.

Because of the widespread concern among libraries that these pricing policies, primarily instituted by important multinational publishers, unfairly disadvantage libraries and adversely affect their purchasing power, the section has undertaken a survey on differential pricing. Dr. Montag first formally introduced the topic to IFLA with a paper presented at the Sydney conference in 1988; the paper has since appeared in the *IFLA Journal* (vol. 15, no. 1). The purpose of the survey is to gather information about differential pricing and its effects, about ways in which libraries attempt to circumvent the problems, and about possible responses to the policies. It is hoped that IFLA will participate in negotiations with publishers' associations to address this problem.

To date, 500 libraries and library associations in 78 countries in the English- and German-speaking worlds have been surveyed, to be followed shortly by distribution of the survey in other languages. Findings from this survey will be analyzed by Dr. Griebel and will form the basis of a workshop sponsored by the section at the Stockholm conference in 1990, with cooperation from the Section on Serial Publications and the UAP office.

Preliminary results are based on responses from 100 institutions, mainly from Western Europe and North America, but also from Africa, Latin America, Australia, and Asia (especially Japan). These preliminary results indicate that mark-ups for institutional, as opposed to personal, subscriptions to periodical literature have increased dramatically in recent years. Fifty-eight percent of respondents felt this type of differential pricing was unjustified altogether; remaining respondents felt that the percentage of mark-up was frequently far too high.

Publisher mark-ups for exported materials can be circumvented more easily for monographs than for subscriptions through the use of a vendor in the country of publication, who purchases material and charges clients at the domestic rate. But because single issues of periodicals generally cannot be reasonably sent to the vendor and re-shipped, higher subscription rates for foreign periodicals must usually be borne by libraries, and it is in the area of foreign subscriptions that the impact of the differential pricing policies is most strongly felt. Large libraries responding to this survey calculated that (US) $200,000 to $300,000 is lost annually, due to differential pricing. "Whereas institutional and individual rates with tolerable differences would be accepted by some of the libraries, the higher prices for research literature in foreign markets are nearly unanimously rejected. Ninety-nine percent of libraries firmly support the demand that publishers should set one price per title in the currency of the country of origin and that this price be valid worldwide for research literature, which is not a commodity like automobiles."

If libraries are to influence and change this situation, additional analysis needs to be done to document and index the price differentials in all subjects and types of literature, and to answer publishers' claims that their prices accurately reflect price per page calculations. This can be achieved only by the national and international cooperation of libraries. It is the aim of the Section on Acquisition and Exchange to initiate the needed unified approach.

The section has also undertaken a survey of international exchange practices. A subgroup of the section, under the leadership of Ulla Højsgaard, Danmarks Institut for International Udveksling, has prepared the survey, which was recently distributed in four languages to 849 libraries. Preliminary results will be presented at the section's open program session in 1990, and the final report will be discussed at a workshop planned for the Moscow conference in 1991. It is particularly appropriate that exchange will be highlighted at the Moscow conference, because this method of library acquisitions plays a central role in Eastern bloc countries.

The Standing Committee of the section, consisting of 19 members from 13 countries with five corresponding members representing an additional five countries, is chaired by Joachim-Felix Leonhard, Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen, Federal Republic of Germany; Dr. Montag serves as secretary. Both the chair and the secretary were elected to a second term at the Paris conference.

—Judy C. McDermott

Section on Interlending and Document Delivery

The section met twice to conduct section business and, on August 22, sponsored an open program at which two papers were presented and debated.

The most important items covered in the business sessions were: (1) a report from the chair, Hope Clement, National Library of Canada, on the section's preconference, which was designed to teach librarians from developing countries how to make more effective use of international lending and document delivery services—approximately 40 librarians participated; (2) elaboration of plans for the 1990 conference, at which the section will sponsor a workshop on CD-ROMs and a program on the ways new technologies and new copyright laws in various countries affect document-delivery services; (3) review of a new brochure describing the section's mission; and (4) election of officers for the 1989–91 term—the new chair is Rudolph Frankenberger, Universitätsbibliothek, Augsburg, Federal Republic of Germany, and the new secretary is Winston Tabb, Library of Congress.

Participants in the section's program were fortunate to hear two provocative papers dealing with charges for interlibrary loans. Etienne Hustache, Bibliothèque de la cour des comptes, Paris, delivered a paper on "Charging for Interlibrary Loan: A Proposal of No Interest?" The ironic import of the question mark became apparent as speakers from all parts of the globe moved to the microphones following Mr. Hustache's address. Clearly, he had piqued considerable interest by his thesis that declining resources will require libraries to increase their reliance on interlibrary loan, and that lending libraries can maintain quality service only by charging borrowing libraries.

The second paper, by Graham Cornish, IFLA Office for International Lending, British Library, offered "Some Realistic Proposals to Overcome the Financial Barriers to International Document Delivery." Specifically, the author proposed a voucher system that would be "internationally recognized as valid for document delivery transactions"—in effect, an international library currency. This proposal was enthusiastically received, and a small group was formed to prepare a plan to transform Mr. Cornish's proposals into reality.

—Winston Tabb

Section on Serial Publications

The Standing Committee of the Section on Serial Publications, chaired by Mary S. Price, Library of Congress, met twice during the conference to review the various activities of the section.

The section's total membership currently stands at 51, consisting of two personal members and 49 association or institutional members, and reflects an increase of two over previous years. The membership of the Standing Committee now numbers 13. Marjorie Bloss, Center for Research Libraries, United States, is the new chair of the Standing Committee and John Byford, British Library, shall continue as secretary. Three issues of the section's *Newsletter* were published and distributed during the year; as a means of fostering efficient and timely communication regarding the activities of the section, this newsletter is now distributed to more than 200 persons.

A brochure describing the function and activities of the section has been prepared and was set for publication. French and English versions are anticipated.

An International Symposium on Managing the Preservation of Serial Literature was held at the Library of Congress in May 1989. This symposium was jointly sponsored by the Sections on Serial Publications and Conservation, plus the Newspaper Round Table and the Preservation and Conservation (PAC) Core Programme. Well over 150 people attended the symposium, and work has begun on editing the proceedings (no date is yet projected for publication).

The section is involved in a number of projects, and the following status reports were provided during the meetings. Jean Whiffen, University of Victoria, Canada, estimated that the *International Directory of Serial Experts* should be completed and ready for publication early in 1990. The Standing Committee noted that plans need to be formalized for the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of this information. Regarding the project on "Basic Serials Management," it was agreed that Judith Szilvássy, National Széchényi Library, Budapest, should target lesser developed countries in the preparation of this handbook or manual. She will also include an outlook to future developments, which will include such topics as small-scale automation activities and the role of appropriate international databases and organizations. A status report on the preparation of the manual will be presented at the IFLA Stockholm meeting next year.

Another project, to formulate international guidelines for "Library Identifiers in Union Catalogues," was an outgrowth of the section's earlier efforts on union catalogs. Marjorie Bloss is now analyzing the various systems that are currently in place throughout the world for identifying libraries and other institutions. A world-wide survey has been conducted (with over a 50 percent return rate) to gather information for these studies. However, there is no projected date yet for completion of the project and preparation of a report. The last project to be reported on was the Online Serials Information, Registration and Inquiry System (OSIRIS). Work on this effort is proceeding, involving the International Serials Data System (ISDS) International Centre and two contractors developing this microcomputer-based system for serials control. It is anticipated that an operational system will be available during 1990 (following a testing period by two ISDS national centres). It was agreed that the section's participation in this project should take the form of support for either the preparation of user documentation or training in use of the system.

In addition to the two meetings of the Standing Committee, the section convened one program meeting during the conference, for an audience of 65 persons. The overall theme of the program was "The International Exchange of Serial Data" and three presentations were offered which addressed three vehicles currently in place for exchanging serial information: the UNIMARC Format, the ISDS Format, and the Common Communication Format. Fernanda Maria Campos, Biblioteca Nacional, Portugal, prepared a paper on the topic, "Adopting UNIMARC as a National Format: the Portuguese Experience." The paper described the National Library of Portugal's successful efforts in implementing IFLA's UNIMARC Format as a national exchange format for bibliographic information, and the positive impact this has had on the development of an online union catalog within Portugal (PORBASE). Ms. Campos focused on the application of UNIMARC to support serial bibliographic operations, including the input of data, the production of printed outputs, and online public-access searching. She described the courses, workshops, and lectures that were provided in preparation for these activities and noted the various publications and documention that are available to UNIMARC users.

The second paper, describing "The ISDS Exchange Format," was presented by Slawek Rozenfeld, ISDS International Centre, Paris. This format is a specially adapted means of communicating bibliographic data about serial publications within ISDS. As the agency responsible for the registration of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs) throughout the world, it is critical that ISDS have the capability to create, process, and distribute information in connection with this mission. The use of the ISDS format facilitates the exchange of data within the network and fosters the sharing of this information with agencies outside the system as well. It also supports the maintenance of the ISDS international file in Paris and enables the ISDS International Centre to produce various products from the database.

Peter Simmons, University of British Columbia, Canada, presented the third paper, "Serial Records, International Exchange and the Common Communication Format." Unesco's Common Communication Format (CCF) has been designed to permit mixing in a single computer database of bibliographic records produced by libraries and by other kinds of information services.

The CCF is in use in a growing number of countries in various kinds of information systems. At a recent meeting, CCF users recommended that the format be expanded to accommodate such nonbibliographic items as research projects, persons, institutions, statistical tables, and factual materials, both separately and in integrated databases. Unesco has recently produced further documentation for CCF users, a computer program to convert UNIMARC records to CCF, and a model implementation of the CCF on Micro CDS/ISIS.

—Mary S. Price

Newspaper Round Table

Under the aegis of the Section on Serial Publications, a proposal by the former Working Group on Newspapers to be reconstituted as a round table was approved during the past year by the IFLA Professional Board. The first organizational meeting of the round table was held on August 21; Robert Harriman, Library of Congress, was elected chair and

Geoffrey Hamilton, British Library, was elected secretary.

Regarding the projects and activities of the round table, it was noted that *The International Guidelines for the Cataloging of Newspapers*, prepared by Hana Komorous, University of Victoria, Canada, and Mr. Harriman on behalf of the round table, was published by the Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM) Office this past year. The round table also hosted a one-day workshop on August 24, "The 20th-Century Freedom Press," which included presentations on the Spanish anarchist press during the Civil War (1936–1939), the anti-imperialist press in India (1857–1947), the French underground press (1940–1944), and German journalists in exile (1933–1945). Additionally, the workshop included a small exhibition on the underground and revolutionary press of different countries and different times. Plans are under way for publishing the proceedings of this workshop in 1990.

In considering ideas for future projects or programs, the round table will be looking into the development of guidelines for microfilming newspapers, including guidelines and specifications for bibliographic targets.

—Mary S. Price

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Section of Children's Libraries

The papers presented at the programs of the section and the round table for Children's Literature Documentation Centers during the Paris conference focussed upon the status of children's libraries in France and Japan. Presentations at the program meeting of the round table included a French speaker who presented a survey and status report on information centers for children's literature, a speaker from Venezuela who described a Latin American cooperative cataloging project, and an explanation of the history and functions of the Children's Literature Center in the Library of Congress. During the round table's business meeting, ongoing projects such as the newsletter, the international directory of centers, and the publication of *Children's Literature Abstracts* were discussed.

Of special interest to section members were the children's book and library facilities in and around Paris. As always, IFLA tours were well organized and members had a chance to visit the French national children's literature center, La Joie par les Livres, and several public library facilities for children. The most enjoyable visit was to France's first children's library, L'Heure Joyeuse ("The Happy Hour"), which was organized in 1924 by American librarians upon the initiative of the Committee for Devastated France. This step back into another era was particularly moving to American members of the section—there in the library's guest book were the names of the American children's library leaders; here American library practices were described, slightly adapted to "le" story hour; in a book commemorating the First World War were the signatures of President Hoover and former Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam.

On the last evening, members were invited to an informal dinner in a model children's library located just outside of Paris. The light-filled, spacious building, equipped with a fireplace and cozy niches for indoor and outdoor reading, somehow made the current problems of illiteracy and short attention spans seem remote. This peaceful oasis, built by students of Le Corbusier with monies donated by a philanthropist (who is now supporting pioneer work in the establishment of children's libraries in Greece) was another reminder of a vanishing library setting. The turn-of-the-century philosophy of American children's book leaders who felt a library should be more like a home than a public place was very evident. The library's emphasis is still on "good" books only and the librarians work with individual children and walk into the neighborhood carrying bread baskets filled with books. An Apple computer, one of the signs of the late 1980s, is used to tutor children in writing, not to play games, the librarian noted.

—Sybille A. Jagusch

Section of Libraries for the Blind

The working sessions of the section's standing committee focussed on a proposed Asian seminar and on various other projects of the section.

The Asian seminar is tentatively planned for the last week in January 1991 and will be held in either Osaka, Japan, or Singapore. Approximately fifty delegates from Asian countries will gather to discuss establishing or improving library service for blind individuals. The conference, estimated to cost (US) $80,000, may be financed by Japanese foundations, the Japanese government, and Unesco. Planners are taking into consideration Unesco's International Conference on Illiteracy to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 1990, and the 1989–1999 Decade of Cultural Development sponsored by the United Nations. Library service for the blind is virtually non-existent in most Asian nations, except Japan, which has an excellent program.

In addition to planning the Asian seminar, the standing committee approved production of guidelines for library schools to use in designing continuing education courses on service to blind people. Besides the guidelines, a short bibliography of recommended reading and suggested source documents would be

included. This would be a divisional project and could be disseminated in a number of languages. A subcommittee was formed to develop a draft to be reviewed and discussed at the midwinter meeting. Edwige Mortyr, Norwegian Association for the Blind, was reelected chair of the standing committee for a two-year term, and Helen Perry, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, was reelected secretary for a one-year term.

The section's program meeting on August 22 featured three papers on access for visually impaired students in a university environment. The first paper, submitted by Rainer F.V. Witte, Deutsche Blindenstudienanstalt, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), stated that out of a total of 75,000 blind persons in the FRG, about 400 attend some 20 universities, working in 60 subject areas for academic degrees. Some 2,500 textbook titles are available, for a fee, with an additional 120 braille titles and 200 talking-book titles being produced annually. However, a five-year pilot project has begun, funded by public and private resources in the amount of (US) $1.5 million, called Bettered Supply for Blind and Visually Handicapped Students Studying Literature (BESST). Based at the Deutsche Blindenstudienanstalt, BESST's purpose is to provide more and better braille, recorded, and electronic titles to meet academic needs. Special rooms for blind students will be located in the library and in the colleges of law, psychology, and the humanities, equipped with the latest technological aids for reading. It is hoped that the findings of this project will provide guidelines and standards for future endeavors to improve access to information for blind and visually handicapped students.

Anita Richaume, Université de Lille, France, spoke on the topic, "How Blind People Access Data Stored on CD-ROM in University Libraries." The large majority of French university libraries have no braille or tape information, causing blind students to depend on volunteers to provide special-media materials for them. This situation is difficult enough for textbooks and a real problem with assignments that require the student to consult books and magazines at the university library. Special book loans cannot always be arranged, and the students must often purchase the material and then have it transcribed into the required format for use. Also, braille publications are so voluminous compared to print that blind students cannot carry around a dictionary or an encyclopedia volume for reference use.

There is little voice-indexing as yet in France, so it is difficult to access a section, sentence, or work in a recorded book. However, CD-ROM promises to give blind students autonomy and independence, provided the software and hardware used by sighted persons can be approximately adapted. A speech synthesizer and tactile displays would be needed to replace visual commands. Since 1988, a study has been under way to determine the changes that would have to be made to software and to data users. When the study is completed, attempts will be made to provide adaptations allowing the use of the CD-ROM by visually impaired students.

Monique Truquet, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France, summarized twelve years of experimentation at the TOBIA Center, a braille research and printing center which she directs. Since its founding in 1977, the center has transcribed all sorts of materials into braille for use by its blind students; in addition, it transcribes documents for blind persons to use in their professional lives, novels for adults and children, and bank statements. The center is currently working on music and mathematics transcriptions. Contacts with Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States have led to further creative efforts by the staff of the center, including the opening of a microcomputer-equipped "self-service" room at the university. The microcomputer is connected to the school's computer center and gives access to courses and examinations, which can then be printed out in braille. TOBIA will continue to examine and use, if possible, the latest technological developments to improve blind students' ability to access print information.

In response to a question from the audience about why access to textbooks and library materials is so difficult for blind students, Mrs. Truquet explained that there is little cooperation between university administration and libraries, and even less between libraries and blind students. Brailled and recorded textbooks and materials related to course work are relatively rare and, once found by students, are seldom returned to the library for circulation to other blind students. To receive assistance from their professors, such as additional time to complete examinations, blind students must go to a medical doctor on campus and register as being visually handicapped. The academic sector is currently making some efforts to coordinate the provision of textbooks and course materials in special media as a means of encouraging blind persons to continue their education on the graduate and postgraduate levels.

The next meeting of the Section for Library Service for the Blind will be held in 1990 at the IFLA conference in Stockholm, with the theme, "Breaking Down Communication Barriers." Sessions will be devoted to international interlibrary loan, with a paper on the philosophy of this service and a workshop on actual procedures to be used to secure loans from each country.

—Miriam M. Pace

Section of Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons

The section, which deals with service to disadvantaged persons who are confined to institutions such as hospitals and prisons, held no standing committee meetings during the conference. Its program session on August 22 featured three papers.

The first paper discussed library service to children in Paris hospital environments, and stressed the difficulties in providing books in many languages to children with very special needs. Some children have been abandoned by their families, many are discipline problems, all tire easily and quickly because of the special medical treatment they are receiving, and a few need special equipment such as page turners to be able to read at all. In addition, library service is more an adjunct to the school program provided by the hospital through the Ministry of Education. To overcome these problems, teachers are encouraged to participate actively in library sessions, and librarians work with the teachers to provide back-up classroom reading, as well as recreational reading. One technique used frequently, as it has proven most effective in attracting children, is the performance of plays or puppet shows. These shows are sometimes filmed with the hospitalized children participating and shown to them later as a means of acknowledging their accomplishments and of encouraging feelings of self-worth.

A second paper dealt with the role of volunteers in a children's hospital in Paris. Once hospital administrators accept books as therapy, volunteers can find ways to enrich the children's lives. In Trousseau Hospital in Paris, volunteers installed, at their own expense, a television and videophone system. Selected programs could be viewed, then volunteer librarians circulated books relating to the subject matter of the programs. Videophones were especially helpful for children in isolation or otherwise unable to attend classes or visit the hospital library. The videophone system allowed them to communicate with hospital personnel, the classroom, the library, and children in other rooms. Projects undertaken by volunteers must be carefully coordinated with hospital authorities, or the dedication and commitment of the volunteers will be denigrated.

The third paper was given by the supervising librarian of the prison libraries in the state of New York. Because most prisoners are not familiar with books and libraries, and 82 percent of the prisoners in New York state are black or Hispanic, some method had to be developed to make them feel libraries could be of value. This task was accomplished through a program called "Adopt a Scholar," financed with a grant from the New York Council of the Humanities. Black and Hispanic educators were invited to speak on topics such as problems in family life—something all prisoners could relate to. Reading was required to back up each session's discussions as the educators returned several times, eventually as role models, to answer questions and introduce new subjects. Bibliographies on various topics, such as black history, were created for the prison libraries; study guides were written on subjects such as the Dewey Decimal system; video programs were produced, sometimes by the prisoners themselves; PBS programs such as "Eyes on the Prize" were shown; books by black and Hispanic authors were reviewed; and problems faced by black and Hispanic actors and actresses were discussed. As a result of this project, non-users of libraries became users because of their interest in the relevant topics and their appreciation of the role models who spent so much time with them. The project lasted three months in 1988 and has not been funded again. However, the prisoners worked with their librarians to issue invitations to their adopted scholars to return for additional sessions. All the educators initially involved accepted and participated at their own expense or, in some cases, with funds provided by the prisoners themselves.

—Miriam M. Pace

Council II and Closing Session

The Council II and closing session of IFLA took place on August 25 in the auditorium of the Palais des Congrès with Hans-Peter Geh presiding.

A number of resolutions were proposed and approved, including several relating to freer exchange of information:

Resolution 1—Unesco was asked to supply information at the 1990 IFLA meeting identifying the benefits of an agreement, originally adopted by Unesco 39 years ago, and a later protocol. The agreement stipulates that adhering countries eliminate import tariffs on books, newspapers, journals, printed music, certain materials for the blind, works of art, and certain scientific apparatus. The protocol, an amendment to the agreement adopted in 1976, extended the agreement to include microforms, audio and visual materials, and materials for the handicapped. Unesco was also requested to provide a representative to the meeting to discuss the extent to which these conventions have been adopted.

Resolution 2—Governments were requested to recognize the special position of literary and information products by refraining from imposing taxes which would raise costs, discourage reading, and obstruct free access to information.

Resolution 3—Librarians and their associations were encouraged to support the enforcement of Article

19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which states that "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression."

Representatives from Sweden issued an invitation to the 1990 IFLA conference in Stockholm at which the theme will be, "Libraries: Information for Knowledge." A similar invitation was extended for the 1991 IFLA conference to be held in Moscow. The theme for the Moscow conference will be "Libraries and Culture: Their Relationship."

Various awards were made to outgoing chairs of sections and divisions. IFLA medals were presented to Engelsina Pereslegina, Institute of World Literature, Moscow, who completed her term as IFLA vice-president, and to Tony Evans, Loughborough University Library, United Kingdom, the outgoing IFLA treasurer. William Koops from the University Library in Groningen in the Netherlands, the IFLA Publications Officer for the last 20 years, was made an IFLA Honorary Fellow.

–Sally H. McCallum

History *(Cont. from p. 18)*
implementation of copyright relations with other countries at the multilateral and bilateral levels. On March 1, 1989, the United States officially joined the Berne Copyright Convention, taking a major step towards improving worldwide protection for some of America's most important new export industries, including motion pictures, television programing, and computer programs.

The Library's Center for the Book, established in 1977, is another example. It is a focal point for stimulating public interest in books, reading, and libraries, nationally and internationally, and its promotion themes such as "Year of the Reader" are popular in both the United States and other countries. Four other national libraries have established or plan to establish centers for the book: the British Library, the Deutsche Bibliothek (Frankfurt), the National Library of Norway, and the South African Library.

James H. Billington, who took office in 1987 as the 13th Librarian of Congress, is an historian of the Soviet Union and a scholar with a deep interest in international affairs. In his statements and activities thus far, he has shown every intention of maintaining a strong Library of Congress role internationally.

In January 1989, for example, the National Translations Center was transferred from the John Crerar Library of the University of Chicago to the Library of Congress. The National Translations Center is an international depository and referral center for helping users locate unpublished translations of foreign language literature. The transfer was made to strengthen its activities "by collocating it with the incomparable collections of the Library of Congress."

In early 1988 the Library sent two delegations to Leningrad to assist in recovery efforts after the disastrous fire at the Library of the Academy of Sciences and the Library of Congress is now the principal coordinator of this international replacement and recovery effort.

Looking to the future, Dr. Billington has announced plans to include reading rooms for the world's major cultures in the restored Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. Thus when the fully restored Jefferson Building reopens in 1993 it will be, in his words, "a living, universal museum of the written word–the closest thing anywhere to the world's memory, the place to find out what is unique about other people."

These are ambitious plans, just as the maintenance and nourishing of a "world library" is a noble goal. But it is also an expensive proposition, a fact fully recognized by the Library of Congress.

Is it necessary? Is it worth the cost and the effort required to maintain the Library of Congress as a universal library, as an institution which Dr. Billington can call "the greatest single resource in the world for the information age we are now entering"? Thomas Jefferson thought so, and so have all of the Librarians of Congress since Ainsworth Rand Spofford. The 12th Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, expressed it this way: "Our country has been peopled with immigrants from all over the world. How could we pretend to make a truly national library for our United States unless we collected in the languages that millions spoke when they arrived–and still arrive–on these shores? In the United States, of all the nations on earth, our *national* library (like our people) must be *international*."

This article is adapted from a paper presented by Dr. Cole at the meeting of the IFLA Round Table on Library History in Paris on August 23, 1989. The full text was published in the journal Alexandria, *Vol. 1, No. 3, 1989.*

Ireland *(Cont. from p. 14)*
publications; and permission to purchase Library of Congress designed and produced machines. In exchange the Library of Congress received 140 Irish-produced cassettes, and the promise of more to come.

Discount Offered on *CDMARC Names* and *CDMARC Subjects*

Until March 31, *CDMARC Names* and *CDMARC Subjects* can be

(Cont. on p. 46)

Workshop Examines Impact of Paperless Publishing

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA), and five other information organizations will sponsor a workshop on electronic publishing at the Library of Congress on March 30, from 8:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Mumford Room of the James Madison Memorial Building.

The topic of the 1990 Joint Spring Workshop is "The Implications of Paperless Publishing for the Library: CD-ROM, Online and Beyond."

Librarians must choose from a growing array of information sources that are electronically published. Videodisks, CD-ROMs, online services, and journals published only in digital format now compete with traditional print sources for the library dollar. The workshop will explore the consequences of these new technological products on library operations through a full program of speakers, demonstrations, and panel discussions.

In the keynote address, Steve Cisler, Apple librarian, will discuss how libraries and information centers should blend traditional and developing technologies. Later in the morning session, a panel of experts including Ann Fox of the Library of Congress, Kenneth Thibodeau of the National Archives, and John Ganly of the New York Public Library, will examine technical and public service approaches to paperless publishing.

The afternoon session will feature an information fair, demonstrations of several electronic publishing projects, and a discussion of the legal impact of electronic publishing led by Michael Gruenberg, Disclosure Inc.; Nancy Kranich, New York University; and Mark Rotenberg, Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. The concluding remarks to the day's events will be provided by Lucinda Conger, State Department Library, and Shirley Loo, Library of Congress.

Registration for the Joint Spring Workshop will be through the sponsoring organizations. Besides FLICC and DCLA, these include the Special Libraries Association, District of Columbia Chapter; Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.; the American Society for Information Science; the Council on Library/Media Technicians; and the D.C. Online Users Group.

The registration fee is $35 and includes lunch. Payment in advance is required.

For further information contact Susan Fifer Canby, Joint Spring Workshop chair, at (202) 857-7787.

Poet Laureate Holds Seminars for Students

Howard Nemerov (center), Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress, held several informal poetry seminars for high school students in the fall. Above, he meets on the west front of the Capitol with students from the Maret School in Washington, D.C.

Impressed and surprised by the unassuming Poet Laureate, Maret senior Nicole Manganaro said, "We all found an approachable man, a person that enjoyed both reading to us and asking us how we felt about his words. The exposure to Mr. Nemerov and the surroundings will remain with us for a long time."

The seminars, limited to 50 students at a time, must be arranged in advance by teachers, who should call the Poetry Office, (202) 707-5394.

Discount *(Cont. from p. 45)*
purchased from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) for a special combined price of $595 in the United States or $710 for international customers.

By purchasing both products before March 31, customers can save $105 off the regular United States 1990 subscription rates of $400 for *CDMARC Names* and $300 for *CDMARC Subjects*, or $135 off the international rates of $475 and $370, respectively.

CDMARC Names provides access to nearly 2.5 million personal, corporate, series, and title authority records on three CD-ROM compact discs. According to Dominick Mormino, assistant customer services officer, CDS, "*CDMARC Names* lets you perform name authority work more quickly and efficiently than ever before."

CDMARC Subjects contains the entire three-volume *Library of Congress Subject Headings* paper publication on one compact disc. "This product combines powerful cross-referencing and indexing to make using subject headings a much easier activity," said Mr. Mormino.

"For the first time," he continued, "by using both products you can now put the complete Library of Congress MARC name and subject authority files on your library's personal computers—and you can do it with just four easy-to-use compact discs."

CDMARC Names and *CDMARC Subjects* subscriptions include fully cumulated quarterly database updates, retrieval software, reference manuals, keyboard templates, ready-reference cards, and telephone technical support.

For customers to be eligible for this special introductory price offer, CDS must receive full payment no later than March 31. To order, contact: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541; telephone: (202) 707-6100; FAX: (202) 707-1334.

STAFF NEWS

Applications for Intern Program Due February 1

The Library of Congress invites qualified employees to apply for the 1990-1991 Intern Program. To be eligible, applicants must meet the qualification requirements by close of business, Thursday, February 1.

The purpose of the Intern Program is to maintain the Library's leadership and standards of service to the Congress and the nation through development and training programs. Participants in the 1990-1991 Intern Program will be chosen from applicants on the Library of Congress staff, nominees of graduate library schools accredited by the American Library Association, and nominees of foreign national libraries.

On September 4 the participants will begin a comprehensive five-month program of seminars, rotational work assignments, and tours, and an additional four-month detail that encompasses a variety of work assignments.

Questions concerning the qualification requirements and application procedures should be referred to Olga Padilla in Human Resources, ext. 76662.

LCPA Sponsors Program On Taxes February 7

"Tax Tips V" will be presented by Arthur Lieb in the Mumford Room on Wednesday, February 7, 12:30-1:30 p.m. The program is sponsored by the Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) and is open to all staff members.

This program marks the fifth consecutive year that Mr. Lieb, a certified financial planner, has provided an overview of Federal income taxes for LCPA. Recent income tax law changes will be discussed, followed by a question-and-answer period.

Eldercare Discussion Group Begins January 24

A new series of meetings of the Eldercare Discussion Group will begin at noon on January 24 in Dining Room A, sponsored by the Employee Assistance Joint Advisory Committee in conjunction with the Staff Relations Office.

At this kickoff gathering, discussion will focus on the services provided by adult day care centers and nutrition sites in the Washington, D.C., area.

With more working adults becoming responsible for the care of aging relatives, the committee continues to recognize the need to provide Library staff members assistance in this new area of eldercare. The Eldercare Discussion Group was designed to be a valuable workplace resource in this effort. The committee also assists the Staff Relations Office in publicizing the availability of individualized counseling and referral services to caregivers through the Library's Employee Assistant Program (EAP).

Through regularly scheduled noontime informational and educational programs, the Eldercare Discussion Group provides opportunities for staff members with caregiver responsibilities to: (1) gain knowledge and skills through lectures and printed materials; (2) identify community resources and services for the aging and their families; (3) address many topics about care-giving needs; and (4) share feelings, exchange experiences, and learn from one another.

All staff members are welcome. For additional information, contact Barbara Isaacs, Staff Relations Office, ext. 76316, or John Kozar, Cultural Affairs, ext. 70189.

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